FBIS DAILY REPORT

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WARSAW TREATY EXTENSION SIGNED IN WARSAW

Wreath-Laying Ceremony Held

LD261457 Warsaw PAP in English 1406 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] Warsaw, April 26 -- Delegations of the Warsaw Treaty member-states taking part in the meeting held in Warsaw arrived at the cemetery -- mausoleum of Soviet soldiers to pay homage to the fallen heroes of struggle against Nazi invaders, to soldiers of the Army which brought freedom to many nations. 600,000 Soviet soldiers gave their lives only during battles for the liberation of the Polish territory. The wreath-laying ceremony was attended by delegations of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics with CPSU CC General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, the Bulgarian People's Republic with BCP CC General Secretary and President of the Council of State Todor Zhivkov, the Hungarian Peoples's Republic with HSWP CC General Secretary Janos Kadar, the German Democratic Republic with SED CC General Secretary and Chairman of the Council of State Erich Honecker, the Socialist Republic of Romania with RCP CC General Secretary, President Nicolae Ceausescu, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic with CPCZ CC General Secretary, President Gustav Husak, the Polish People's Republic with PUWP CC First Secretary, Chairman of the Council of Ministers General Wojciech Jaruzelski. The ceremonies were attended by commanders-in-chief of the United Armed Forces of the states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty, Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov.

Leaders Hold Talks

LD261454 Warsaw PAP in English 1412 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] Warsaw, April 26 -- The parties and member-states of the Warsaw Treaty met at the palace of the Council of Ministers here. The debates started in the same place which 30 years ago played host to a similar historic meeting preceding the signing of the defensive alliance which was named the Warsaw Treaty after the venue of the debates. Present at the meeting are delegations of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics with CPSU CC General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, the Bulgarian People's Republic with BCP CC General Secretary and President of the Council of State Todor Zhivkov, the Hungarian People's Republic with HSWP CC General Secretary Janos Kadar, the German Democratic Republic with SED CC General Secretary and Chairman of the Council of State Erich Honecker, the Socialist Republic of Romania with RCP CC General Secretary, President Nicolae Ceausescu, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic with CPCZ CC General Secretary, President Gustav Husak, the Polish People's Republic with PUWP CC First Secretary, Chairman of the Council of Ministers General Wojciech Jaruzelski. The debates are attended by commander-in-chief of the United Armed Forces of the states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty, Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov.

Treaty Extension Signed

LD270902 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] Party and state leaders of the Warsaw Pact member-states today signed a protocol at the palace of the Council of Ministers in Warsaw, extending the treaty concluded in the capital of Poland 30 years ago.

Signatures under the document were placed in turn by: Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of Bulgaria; Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP; Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State; Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of Romania; Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of Czechoslovakia.

Jaruzelski Hosts Dinner

LD262135 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1636 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Apr (ADN) -- Today Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PPR, gave a dinner in honor of the party and state leaders of the socialist fraternal countries. The friendly gathering took place after the meeting of the highest party and state representatives in the official seat of the Polish Council of Ministers in Ujazdowski Street.

The dinner, which proceeded in a fraternal atmosphere, was attended by the delegation chiefs Todor Zhivkov, Janos Kadar, Erich Honecker, Nicolae Ceausescu, Mikhail Gorbachev, and Gustav Husak; the delegation members; and Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov. Other members of the Polish state and party leadership were also present. Wojciech Jaruzelski and Mikhail Gorbachev gave dinner speeches.

Jaruzelski Dinner Speech

LD262015 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Speech by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, at 26 April gala reception for leaders of the Warsaw Pact member-states in Warsaw -- recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends: History of nations and of states does have moments of particular importance. This was the case 30 years ago, when the Warsaw Pact came into being. The present meeting is also among such moments. The protocol on the extension of the validity of the Warsaw Pact, signed today, convincingly confirms yet again the unity and the political and defensive might of countries of real socialism. It reflects our resolute will that the foremost right of man -- the right to live in peace -- should be safeguarded permanently and effectively.

The existence of military blocs in Europe is neither an invention of ours, nor our goal. The creation of the socialist defensive community was in response to NATO, which came into being earlier, accepting the military potential of the FRG.

Likewise, the decisions made today are in response to yet another stage of the aggressive plans of the Western military collusion that functions without any sort of expiry date. This is because the fever of acquiring new arms is not being increased for defensive purposes. The long-term multi-billion dollar contracts are not being signed for defensive purposes. The plan for the so-called deep strikes into the territories of the socialist countries is not being worked out for defensive purposes. The new American missiles being deployed in Western Europe are not being deployed for defensive purposes. The other militarist steps being taken are not for defensive purposes.

Therefore, the decision made today was imposed upon our community. Weakness, quarrels, unpreparedness have repeatedly tempted the aggressor in Europe in the past. You do not put your shield aside when the other side reaches for its sword. Nor will we make such a mistake. The forces within NATO that count on achieving unilateral advantages, the imposition of diktat, are again making a grievous mistake. We are not seeking military superiority. We wish to maintain equilibrium. It constitutes a real guarantee of security. The lower the level of this equilibrium, the more effective it becomes. The faster the spiral of arms begins to transform itself into a spiral of limiting arms, the more peacefully the peoples of our continent, from the Atlantic to the Urals, will live and cooperate with one another.

It is not from the East that calls to crusades emanated during these 3 decades; but innumerable peace initiatives, appeals, offers for businesslike compromises.

Today we confirm this will for accord and peace. We again declare the readiness to immediately dissolve the Warsaw Pact, if NATO is also dissolved.

This is because the Warsaw Pact has one only aim -- to protect the peaceful work and historical gains of our nations. It is a reliable mainstay and, at the same time, the key factor for the stabilization and territorial-political order in Europe.

Comrades, today's meeting is a clear manifestation of the far-sightedness of the Marixist-Leninist parties. The decision inspired by them meets both the requirements of the raison d'etat of each of our states, as well as the collective needs of the entire socialist community. The Warsaw Pact is a new model of international relations. The idea of friendship, cooperation, and mutual aid expressed in it are fully concordant with respect for independence and sovereignty. The principle of socialist internationalism, linked with the concurrence of national interests, makes what is common become national; and what is national serves the entire community.

For Poland, the Warsaw Pact is, on the historical scale, the realization of what was in the last century the goal of the progressive strivings of the outstanding sons of our nation; and internationalization of the Polish cause, indissolubly linked with the revolutionary forward-looking current of history. Today, it signifies the obtaining of allied guarantees for an independent Polish statehood, for the just frontiers of the PPR and our own socialist international solutions.

I would like once again, on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the supreme state authorities, the PPR Government, to thank you warmly, dear comrades, for accepting our invitation and for coming to Warsaw. We have deliberated in the same hall where the Warsaw Pact was concluded 30 years ago. As then, Poland is and will remain an inviolable link of the socialist community. It is with our country that imperialism intends to begin its so-called dismantling. It has spared no means here. It has not retreated from using pressure, boycott, and restrictions; from despicable propaganda aggression.

This is not just a thing of the past. It is still here in the present. We have demonstrated, however, that this plan has failed in Poland and will never succeed.

Comrades; we are meeting in Warsaw, the unbroken town, condemned to destruction by the Nazi barbarian, razed to the ground and burned on many occasions, which rose again from the ashes; a town in which the people, as our revolutionary poet put it, never bent their neck before the enemy. Dear comrades, today you placed wreaths at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and at the mausoleum of the Soviet soldiers. We highly value your fine and heartfelt gesture: flowers at the foot of the monument to the heroes of Warsaw.

How deep is the contrast between this homage and the immoral attitude of those Western politicians who intend soon to make a pilgrimage to what is truly a refuse dump of history, to the graves of the SS criminals and butchers. We in Poland are unable and unwilling to forgive this unprecedented mockery of the torment of millions of persons. Anyone who plans to reconcile the SS with present-day Europe will meet with no understanding and approval on our side, neither today nor in the future. The monument to the heroes of Warsaw is in the form of the classical greek goddess of victory, Nike. It symbolizes the closing of a chapter of defeats and, at the same time, our greatest victory: the liberation, the entry into the road of revolutionary transformations, the construction of socialist, independent statehood, the historic step forward by the Polish people. Poles are well acquainted with the price paid for peace. To this day one still occasionally brings up the remains of the fallen defenders of our town in 1939 from below the pavements, from the ruins of Warsaw: soldiers of the resistance movement, the fighters of the ghetto, the insurgents of 1945, the Polish and Soviet liberators. The ruins of the barricades long remained on the streets you have traveled along today. You passed numerous plaques commemorating the victims of the public executions carried out by the Nazi occupier.

Our common voice, which resounds today in the Polish capital, has, therefore, a particular moral standing. We appeal from Warsaw to all the nations of Europe, to former comrades in the common struggle in the ranks of the antifascist coalition; and to young people, who only know those inhuman years from accounts they have heard and read. We appeal to all, regardless of differences of opinion and belief, culture and profession; to everyone who wants and is able to think responsibly and realistically. Let us try, despite the many contradictions, to drive the spectre of a new war from our continent. Let us try once again to come to agreement; to restore the climate of cooperation and common sense, profoundly damaged by the forces of evil.

The socialist countries do not threaten anyone. They do not want an increase in tension; the everlasting pursuit of the target by the shot, of the armor by the missile. No nation in the world, on a historical scale, gains anything from this either.

Comrades, there are special dates on the post-war calendar that give one a feeling of great pride. This year, there is a coming-together of important anniversaries: the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism and the 30th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact. Each reminds us how much human blood was spent, how much effort it took to create and consolidate the first pact in the history of Europe of fraternal alliance of such inviolability. The foundation of our strength is primarily the selflessness of the working class, of the working people; the patriotic toil of the friendly peoples. The soldiers of the Joint Armed Forces deserve high recognition, as do scientists and constructors; party and state, social and economic activists; diplomats and journalists. Their service and work, devotion to ideology, and creative thinking have given and continue to give our alliance a real strength and the irrefutable certainty that the socialist part of Europe will firmly defend its security and effectively contribute to world peace.

We address particular expressions of esteem and gratitude, however, to the peoples of the socialist power, the USSR. It was its armies that put out the flames of the crematoria of Majdanek and Oswiecim, that rescued the achievements of European culture, that crushed the Nazi empire of death. The USSR has been and remains the defensive mainstay of our people who are building socialism. Taking as its point of departure the ideas of Lenin, the foreign policy of the USSR, its stubborn struggle for fair international relations, arouses widespread understanding and esteem and serves the historic interests of all the forces of peace and progress in the world.

We understand in full the stance of the Soviet side in the Geneva talks currently underway. It is a constructive, clear, and honest one. We support in full the momentous initiatives put forward by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The only sensible way to improve and develop relations between the East and the West is to curb the arms race, to return to the policy of detente and cooperation on the basis of equal rights. Not arrogant monologues -- but patient dialogue, not usurpatory aspirations -- but compromise and understanding, ought to set the tone of international relations. On the global scale today, of particular danger are the actions of the United States aimed at an absolute extrapolation of the arms race into outer space. What is alarming within Europe is the yoking of the policies of confrontation of the present Washington administration with the renewed activity of the forces of revanchism and reaction, above all in the FRG. The growing call in the West for the overthrow of the inalienable agreements of Yalta and Potsdam, which were confirmed in the CSCE Final Act, represents an impermissible attempt to question the territorial and political status quo, namely, the foundation of peace on our continent.

The countries belonging to the socialist community act in line with clearly defined intentions: to adopt a stance that is both principled and flexible, to care unceasingly for defensive potential, and at the same time, to negotiate wherever possible and expedient. It is high time that Europe, which has suffered so keenly at the hands of history, began to radiate once again the example of the implementation of fruitful initiatives that serve to consolidate security and the development of friendly cooperation between the nations.

The act signed today reflects our unity, cohesion, and strength. It will, without doubt, further the progressive and peaceful mission of socialism.

Dear comrades, allow me to raise a toast for propitious development of all the socialist community states, for friendship, cooperation, and unity of action of the fraternal parties, states and peoples, for the allied Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact, for peaceful coexistence and constructive cooperation in Europe and in the world, for the health and well-being of the leaders of parties and states present here and all our dear guests. Long live peace and socialism!

Delegations Depart

LD262143 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Today Warsaw was the site of an event of the greatest political and international significance. In our capital the leaders of the parties and states of the Warsaw Pact held a meeting. In the evening, the delegations that participated in the meeting left our capital. At Okecie Airport, representatives of the supreme party and state authorities, including Wojciech Jaruzelski and Henryk Jablonski, bade farewell to the homeward-bound delegations of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Romania, and the CSSR, as well as to Nikolay Tikhonov, Soviet premier, and Marshal Sergey Sokolov, defense minister. Marshal Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact, also left Poland.

BRIEFS

CEMA LABOR SESSION CONCLUDES -- The 17th session of the conference of heads of state labor bodies of CEMA countries ended its 4-day meeting in Prague today with the signing of a final protocol. The meeting was attended by delegations from Bulgaria, Cuba, Hungary, Mongolia, the GDR the PPR, Romania, the USSR, the SRV, the CSSR, and Angola, which was present as an observer. [Text] [Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1930 GMT 26 Apr 85 LD]

ZERI I POPULLIT CRITICIZES WARSAW PACT RENEWAL

AU281519 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 28 Apr 85

["Renewal of the Warsaw Treaty Is directed Against the Interests of the People -- Article of the Newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, April 28 (ATA) -- The newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT carries an article under the above title, which says among others:

The summit meeting of the Warsaw Treaty member countries was held in the Polish capital, in which a protocol was signed on the renewal of this treaty for 20 other years for its postponement for 10 other years. This is an act which runs counter to the interests of the peoples of the member countries of this military pact as well as to the interests of the other European peoples and the peace, security and the real lowering of tension in our continent.

The communique published after the summit meeting of the Warsaw Treaty, presided over by Gorbachev tries to present the renewal of the Warsaw Treaty as a continuation of the content and aims it had 30 years ago when it was created.

At the time when it was formed, the Warsaw Treaty was in accord with the interests and free will of the participating countries with the need of defending the freedom and independence of these countries from the imperialist danger. In these conditions, this treaty was signed by and had as its full member also the Socialist Albania. With the treachery of the Soviet revisionists, the character of the internal and foreign policy of the Soviet Union changed, the character of the Warsaw changed as well. It is a place darme of attacks and aggression against the sovereignty and independence of all the European peoples just like the other military bloc, NATO.

The aggression launched by the troops of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the Warsaw Treaty in August 1968 against Czechoslovakia by occupying it, remains a vivid and very significant proof of the aggressive and occupying character of this treaty. And what happened against Czechoslovakia in 1968, now a logical consequence of the socialimperialist policy, may occur against any other country, if the hegemonic interests of the Soviet Union that dominate the Warsaw Treaty demand this. The occupation of Afghanistan by the Soviet troops in 1979 is a very meangingful fact.

The Party of Labour of Albania and Comrade Enver Hoxha have always attracted the attention of the peoples on the dangerous character of the Warsaw Treaty after the unsurpatin of the leadership of the party and the state in the Soviet Union by the Khrushchevites. Even prior to the occupation of Czechoslovakia, they warned of these dangers. The years that passed proved of the correctness and truthfulness of the principled Marxist-Leninist stand of our party and Comrade Enver. The courageous, revolutionary and internationalist act of socialist Albania which denounced the Warsaw Treaty and came out of it in 1968 will remain unforgettable. This was a great and correct decision which had value not only at the time when it was adopted but it retains relevant values even nowadays because it helps to understand what is the stand to be adopted towards the imperialist military blocs.

Socialist Albania has always denounced the imperialist military blocs as a great danger to the genuine freedom, independence, peace and security. It has denounced the NATO pact and the Warsaw Treaty as two instruments of war and aggression in the hands of the two superpowers, and has made known its principled stand that there can be no talk of genuine security in our continent without the removal of the bases of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty of the USA and the Soviet Union, without liquidating their all-sided presence in the European countries. With its stand and active policy, Socialist Albania has come out as a factor of stability in the Balkans and in Europe, defending and adopting stands which respond to the aspirations of the working masses and the peoples. In the speech held at the solemn meeting on occasion of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the homeland Comrade Ramiz Alia said: "Albania is a European country and as such it is actively interested in everything happening in the continent. The divisions and splits in Europe, the frequent tensions and confrontations between different countries of this continent have their source in their participation in the military blocs of the superpowers. Our viewpoint is that only the resolute opposition to U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism, the liquidation of the military blocs and the removal of the atomic weapons and foreign troops may secure peace in Europe".

BTA'S TRAYKOV COMMENTS ON WARSAW PACT RENEWAL

AU261933 Sofia BTA in English 1825 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] Warsaw, April 26 (BTA special corr. Boyan Traykov and BTA corr. Evgenia Manolova) -- Today's April 26 will enter history as a memorable day for the peoples of the socialist community and for all peoples on earth. On this day a protocol was signed for the renewal of the defensive and peace building Warsaw Treaty.

Decorated with the seven national flags of the fraternal countries, the building of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic hosted a meeting of the top party and state leaders of the Warsaw Treaty member countries in its ceremonial hall. The agenda of the meeting comprised of only one issue and only one answer awaited with confidence and eagerness by millions of people -- the renewal of the Warsaw Treaty and its decisive influence in curbing the military aspirations of imperialism. A businesslike discussion was held at which all leaders of the delegations: Mikhail Gorbachev, Erich Honecker, Janos Kadar, Gustav Husak, Todor Zhivkov, Nicolae Ceausescu and Wojciech Jaruzelski, took the floor.

The detailed analysis of the work of the Warsaw Treaty in the past 30 years and of its results, the realistic evaluation of the current complicated international situation, the refusal which the proposal made by the Warsaw Treaty member countries for the simultaneous disbanding of the two military organisations in Europe -- the Warsaw Treaty and NATO -- came across, the overt striving of the U.S., the main force of imperialism, to achieve military superiority over the socialist community and in the world as a whole, the necessity to secure in a most efficient way the undisturbed and constructive labour of the peoples of the countries of real socialism and to preserve peace and the civilization of all peoples, led to the categorical and unanimous decision -- there must be a solid shield of peace, the Warsaw Treaty must exist. On April 26, 1985 at 14.45 hours local time in Warsaw Todor Zhivkov, Janos Kadar, Erich Honecker, Wojciech Jaruzelski, Nicolae Ceausescu, Mikhail Gorbachev and Gustav Husak on behalf of their peoples and states solemnly signed a protocol for renewing the Treaty for Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid signed in Warsaw on May 14, 1955. With the protocol signed today the Warsaw Treaty was renewed for twenty years and if a year before this term expires there is no declaration made by its member countries for its dissolution it will be continued for ten years more.

An official reception was given in honor of the meeting and the signing of the protocol for the delegations of the member countries. Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, secretary general of the CC of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and Mr. Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Poland, made speeches.

The renewal of the Warsaw Treaty is an act of paramount importance for the present as well as for the future, it is an act of universal historic importance. It expresses and confirms the great and decisive role of the defensive socialist union in the efficient safeguarding of peace despite of the years of cold war and the dangerous provocations on the part of imperialism. It is a serious warning and a most solid guarantee that in future too peace will have a powerful organisation and a force which will oppose war in all cases. It is an expression of the necessity to show reason and realism at the talks for stopping the arms race on earth and for its averting in space and for reducing and liquidating the nuclear weapons -- both strategic and medium ranged. It is a call for following the constructive peaceful proposal of Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev for a moratorium on the production and deployment of nuclear weapons while the talks on their reduction and liquidation are in progress.

On the eve of the 40th anniversary of the great victory over fascism, the peoples from all over the world are well aware of whom they mainly owe the 40 peaceful years and they will with gratitude acknowledge the fateful for peace importance of the renewal of the Warsaw Treaty and will welcome the forthcoming years of hope and struggle for peace and security on earth.

The act of the renewal of the Warsaw Treaty is an expression of the invariable loyalty of the communist parties and the peoples of the states of real socialism to the Leninist course towards peace and peaceful co-existence and it is a clear manifestation of the firm cohesion and unity of action of the socialist community and of its resolution to defend its constructive labour, life and future as well as the life of mankind and civilization on our planet.

DZHUROV SPEAKS ABOUT WARSAW PACT ANNIVERSARY

AU251107 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 24 Apr 85 pp 1, 3

[Text] On 14 May all of progressive mankind and, first of all, the countries of the socialist community, will festively mark the 30th anniversary of the day on which eight European socialist countries signed a Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance in Warsaw, the capital of the PPR.

The creation of a military-political alliance of the socialist countries on our continent was a response to the intensification of the aggressive actions of the imperialist states, which had embarked on the road of direct preparations for a war against the world of socialism.

The Bulgarian people and their armed defenders are full of optimism for mankind's future and for the future of peace, social progress, and socialism. This optimism springs from the existence of the powerful community of the socialist countries, rallied around the great USSR, and from the existence of the undaunted shields of peace and socialism -- the Warsaw Pact and its Joint Armed Forces, led by the invincible Soviet Army. Therefore, during the days of the 30th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact the progressive people throughout the world render deserved honor and glory to this powerful mainstay in their struggle for a bright future and a just and peaceful world.

On this remarkable occasion, on 23 April the Ministry of National Defense and the Union of Bulgarian Journalists organized a press conference at the Central Club of the Bulgarian People's Army.

The following persons took their seats in the hall, festively decorated with the flags of the Warsaw Pact member-countries: Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense; Colonel General Atanas Semerdzhiev, first deputy minister of national defense and commander in chief of the General Staff of the Bulgarian People's Army; Colonel General Kristo Dobrev, first deputy minister of national defense; Lieutnant General Mitko Mitkov, head of the Main Political Administration of the Bulgarian People's Army; deputy ministers of national defense; generals and officers of the Bulgarian People's Army; noted public figures, leaders, and representatives of the mass media; and foreign correspondents accredited in Bulgaria. Colonel General Aleksandr Zavartsev, representative of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces at the Bulgarian People's Army, also attended the press conference.

The press conference was opened and conducted by Veselin Yosifov, chairman of the Union of Bulgarian Journalists.

Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov read an introductory speech. He stressed that the establishment of the Warsaw Pact Organization as a military-political alliance was imposed not by internal developments in the socialist countries, but solely by foreign factors, and more concretely, the striving of international imperialism led by the most aggressive U.S. circles to annihilate socialism and crush the struggle of the peoples for peace, freedom, and national progress, and establish world domination.

The establishment of the Warsaw Pact is one of the most important events since World War II. Its great importance not only to its members' destiny, but also to the destiny of all other peace-loving countries in Europe and the world is in the fact that for the first time in mankind's history an international military-political organization was created that unites countries in which the power belongs to the working people. This act created, for the first time in history, the possibility for the forces struggling for peace, democracy, and socialism to acquire in a short time a united economic, political, scientific-technological, and military power that is in no way inferior to the power of the exploiters and imperialist reaction, he said.

The past 30 years since the establishment of the Warsaw Pact, the speaker continued, are the most convincing proof of its peace-loving and highly human character.

It is difficult now to enumerate all the proposals made by the Warsaw Pact member-countries during these years in an attempt to improve the international climate, strengthen confidence among states, slow down the arms race, effect disarmament and the simulataneous disbanding of NATO and the Warsaw Pact, and bring about the conclusion of a nonaggression treaty until the two organizations disband themselves. There have been other concrete proposals, whose only goal is to preserve and strengthen peace.

They are all aimed at:

-- consolidating the principles of peaceful coexistence among the European states;

-- constructing a system of collective security in Europe;

-- adopting measures on military detente;

-- recognizing the nonviolability of the existing borders in Europe;

-- convening an all-European conference on European security and cooperation, and so forth,

Our countries are firmly convinced that there are no problems -- world or regional ones -- that cannot be justly settled by peaceful means.

The economic and military power of the Warsaw Pact member-states has strengthened significantly during the past 30 years. They have succeeded in creating a military-strategic balance (parity) with the NATO member-states.

Dwelling on the current international situation, Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov stressed that it is not impossible to disband the Warsaw Pact, which is the only real power capable of resisting the imperialist military machine. The term of the treaty expires in May 1985. There is an agreement in principle of the fraternal party and state leaders of all the participating countries to extend the treaty. This is expected to happen in the next few days.

In conclusion the speaker stressed that Bulgaria will be a loyal ally of the fraternal member-countries and will make its contribution to strengthening their unity and cohesion and to increasing the combat power of the Joint Armed Forces.

Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, Col Gen Atanas Semerdzhiev, Col Gen Kristo Dobrev, Lt Gen Mitko Mitkov, and Colonel Gneral Mircho Asenov answered numerous questions posed by the Bulgarian and foriegn journalist.

OFFICIAL SPEAKS ON RELATIONS WITH TURKEY

AU261350 Sofia BTA in English 1239 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] Sofia, April 26 (BTA) -- Bulgaria's peaceloving policy in the Balkans was the subject of today's press conference of Ambassador Lyubomir Shopov, representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with the foreign correspondents accredited to Bulgaria.

Having emphasised Bulgaria's invariable desire of peaceful coexistence, for the promotion of friendly goodneighbour relations with all Balkan countries, Ambassador Lyubomir Shopov dwelt separately on the state of Bulgaria's bilateral relations with each Balkan country.

He indicated that there is room for improvement in Bulgaro-Turkish relations due to recent attempts for intervention in the internal affairs of sovereign Bulgaria and of her citizens.

Bulgaria's line is clear and categorical, Mr Lyubomir Shopov said. We are all for understanding and good-neighbour cooperation, for relations based on the principles of mutual respect, of non-intervention in the internal affairs.

He stressed that on this basis Bulgaria has been promoting and will be promoting her relations with the neighbouring countries.

Ambassador Lyubomir Shopov provided exhaustive answers to the questions he was asked.

TRADE TALKS WITH SFRY MINISTER BEGIN 26 APRIL

LD271339 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2108 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] Sofia, April 26 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav and Bulgarian foreign trade ministers Milenko Bojanic and Khriso Kristov opened their working meeting here today to resume it in Pirot, Yugoslavia, tomorrow.

They are to review their countries current economic cooperation, with particular reference to its 1985 plan on which a commodity exchange programme up to 1990 is to be based.

ZHIVKOV, DELEGATION VISIT SYRIA, MEET AL-ASAD

For Syrian media reportage on the visit of State Council Chairman Zhivkov and his accompanying delegation to Syria, including his meeting with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and banquet speeches on 28 April, see the Syria section of the 29 April Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

HUSAK-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM PACT MEETING

LD262023 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] The CSSR delegation headed by Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and president of the Republic, returned today from the meeting of the highest party and state officials of the Warsaw Pact member-states, which took place in the PPR capital. The delegation also consisted of members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Lubomir Strougal, federal premier; and Vasil Bilak, CPCZ Central Committee secretary; Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs; and Colonel General Milan Vaclavik, minister of national defense.

At the festively decorated Ruzyne Airport in Prague Comrade Gustav Husak and other members of the delegation were welcomed by CPCZ Central Committee Presidium members Josef Kempny and Josef Korcak, CPCZ Central Committee secretaries Josef Havlin and Frantisek Pitra, and CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat member Zdenek Horeni. The welcoming party also included heads of individual departments of the CPCZ Central Committee, vice premiers and ministers of the federal government, leading officials of the Federal Assembly, generals of the Czechoslovak People's Army, other representatives of Czechoslovakia's political and public life and Andrzej Jedynak, PPR ambassador to the CSSR.

At 2030 this evening a special aircraft carrying our highest representatives landed at the Ruzyne Airport. After a cordial welcome, during which our delegation received flowers from young Pioneers, the nationalanthem was played. Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and president of the Republic, then received a report from the commander of the Prague garrison honor guard on the airport tarmac with its combat banner. Accompanied by Col Gen Milan Vaclavik, minister of national defense, he inspected it. Afterwards he exchanged greetings with CSSR party and state representatives and officials of the Polish Embassy. The welcoming ceremony was concluded by a ceremonial march past by the honor guard.

KOSTKA COMMENTS ON EXTENSION OF WARSAW PACT

LD272253 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 27 Apr 85

[Antonin Kostka commentary]

[Text] The main reason for the extension of the Warsaw Pact was certainly not the mere fact that it would have expired on 14 May this year. Historical facts show quite unequivocally that the socialist countries have never been interested in dividing Europe or in setting up opposing alliances; indeed, they have always advocated breaking down artificial barriers between the peoples, collective security, and international cooperation without obstacles, based on equal rights.

This is shown quite clearly by the fact that the Warsaw Pact was founded as much as 6 years after NATO, and only when that pact's preparations for war, including the assimilation of the West German military potential, had already assumed precariously dangerous proportions. A clear demonstration of this is the proposal by the Warsaw Pact member-states put forward at its founding, and now reiterated during the signing of the protocol on its extension, for both European groupings, in particular its military organizations, to be simultaneously abolished. This, too, is the approach which permeates the socialist countries' struggle to promote and, today, to ensure the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act.

Both the founding of the Warsaw Pact, therefore, as well as its extension, were actions made necessary by the policies of the major capitalist powers. At that time, 30 years ago, the cold war against socialism was at its peak. The FRG entered NATO under the banner of revanchism. On Bikini Atoll the United States was carrying out test explosions of its new superweapon, the hydrogen bomb, which was to make it easier to put into effect its far-reaching hegemonistic intentions.

Today the cold war takes the form of Reagan's crusade against communism and socialism. Once again revanchism is rearing its ugly head in West Germany, and this time the long-coveted giant leap in the balance of power to enable the United States to carry out its imperial aims is to be made by means of its first-strike missiles deployed in West Europe, the MX and Trident nuclear systems, and above all, space weapons. It is precisely this similarity of circumstances then and now that is the main reason the Warsaw Pact had to be extended.

Despite the striking similarity of circumstances that made it necessary first to found the Warsaw Pact and now to extend its activity and operation, there is still one very substantial difference. In contrast to the situation 30 years ago, the socialist community today is not in the position of a weakling; since then a historic turnabout has taken place, and a strategic and military balance of forces has been achieved, a balance that has shown itself so far to be the most reliable bulwark against the adventurist excesses of imperialism.

The extension of the Warsaw Pact, therefore, is not merely an expression of the unity and concord of the socialist countries, but also a sign of their determination not to allow this balance to be violated. Not only is this balance the fundamental guarantee of their security, it is also the most credible medium for their efforts to gradually scale down on both sides the global arms buildup to a lower, and therefore less dangerous, level.

That is why both the Warsaw Pact member-states' proposal to dissolve simultaneously the military organizations of both European groupings, and their initiatives to freeze and gradually eliminate nuclear and conventional weapons carry even greater weight today than ever before. Even greater weight is also carried by the appeal, promulgated in Warsaw, for all states to overcome their differences and to fight together to avert a nuclear catastrophe.

The signing of the protocol to extend the validity of the Warsaw Pact is thus a source of certainty for the future; the certainty that the socialist part of Europe will not only solidly defend its security, but also make an effective contribution to peace throughout the world. The Warsaw Pact, while an instrument of defense, is not the defense of the weaker, but of the more reasonable and more responsible who are fully aware of what it means to be living in the nuclear age.

BERLIN SED DELEGATION TOURS PRAGUE ENTERPRISES

LD261355 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] The delegation of the Berlin SED Secretariat headed by Konrad Naumann, Politburo member, SED Central Committee secretary, and Berlin SED Secretariat first secretary, today acquainted itself with the construction of Prague. Accompanied by Antonin Kapek, CPCZ Central Committee member and Prague CPCZ Committee leading secretary, it inspected the Nusle bakery and interested itself above all in supplies in Prague of bread, cakes, and confectionery.

The workers of the Avia Prague national enterprise showed the guests a new body-work construction line that produces light weight trucks A21 and A31 in 27 variations. At a meeting with the workers the members of the delegation praised the usefulness of an exchange of experiences within the framework of socialist cooperation between CEMA countries. That is also manifested between Avia Prague enterprise and the LES Hennigsdorf engineers.

PZPR'S POREBSKI CONTINUES TOUR, VISITS SLOVAK SR

LD271116 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] Jan Janik, Presidium member and CPSL Central Committee secretary, today received Tadeusz Porebski, Politburo member and PZPR Central Committee secretary. Also present at the meeting was Jindrich Polednik, CPCZ Central Committee secretary and Vladimir Trvala, CPSL Central Committee department head.

In the course of the friendly discussion, Comrade Janik informed the Polish guests about the results of the economic development achieved by Slovakia in the past 40 years.

Tadeusz Porebski also visited the West Slovak CPSL committee where Igna Janak, committee leading secretary and CPSL Central Committee Presidium member, informed him about the social and economic development of the region.

MURIN VOTED TO EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMISSION POST

LD271352 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] The 40th plenary session of the European Economic Commission has ended in Geneva. Ambassador Milor Vejvoda, the head of the Permanent Czechoslovak Mission in Geneva, has reported the following about its proceedings:

The opening part of the session was not worthy of this organization. The fact was that Western delegations tried to prevent a dignified marking of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations at the end of World War II. In the end they failed, the question was included officially on the agenda of the proceedings, and a number of important speeches were made on the subject. For the CSSR it is significant that Comrade Stefan Murin, CSSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, has been elected to the leadership of the European Economic Commission as a chairman. Regarding the practical discussions, the European Economic Commission concentrated on a whole number of problems, beginning with the resolution of the question about the intensification of the possibilities of European-wide cooperation in the environmental field, including the issues of energy, trade, and others. It is a pity that the West also continues to refuse to devote attention to the development and resolution of the questions of European-wide transportation; it was the CSSR that submitted a long-term plan for development up to the year 2000. Otherwise, ideas were raised to be discussed at next year's meetings of a whole number of specialized bodies of this organization. For the CSSR this is the beginning of a very important period -- we shall be working in the leadership of this organization, which will oblige us to be even more active than before.

KRENZ POSSIBLY TO REPLACE HONECKER AS SED CHIEF

DW290953 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 29 Apr 85 p 14

[Unattributed report: "Honecker's Successor?"]

[Text] Among a small group of comrades, Erich Honecker, 72, has given some thought to his future and to his successor. The SED chief said that he could im gine himself giving up his job as general secretary for reasons of age at the 11th party congress in April 1986, and to continue only as State Council Chairman and a Politburo member. Egon Krenz, the SED chief's confidant and a Politburo member, would then become general secretary. At the same time, Premier Willi Stoph, who is seriously ill, could be replaced by Guenter Mittag, the GDR's top economic manager.

Through such a reshuffle, Honecker would not only ensure his influence on the continuity of GDR policy, but at the same time could organize his succession -- in contrast to his predeccesor Walter Ulbricht, whom the party removed as party chief in 1971 under Soviet pressure. However, the Soviets, who have learned of Honecker's considerations, are hardly interested in too much continuity in the SED's top echelon. They have not forgotten Honecker's arbitrary action in intra-German affairs in the summer of 1984, and they have also not forgotten that the State Council chairman makes no secret in public of the fact that he not only wants the "Pershing II" missiles removed from the FRG, but also the Soviet SS-21 missiles from the GDR.

HONECKER, DELEGATION RETURN FROM WARSAW MEETINGS

LD262027 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1930 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] Berlin, 26 Apr (ADN) -- The GDR delegation under the leadership of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, which was staying in Warsaw for the meeting of the Warsaw Pact member-states, arrived back in Berlin this evening. It was welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by members of the party and state leadership.

HONECKER CRITICIZES CDU IN BRANDENBURG SPEECH

LD271406 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1125 GMT 27 Apr 85

[Text] Potsdam, 27 Apr (ADN) -- On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the former fascist Brandenburg-Goerden prison, Erich Honecker made the following speech at a rally on Saturday.

Forty years ago, the hour of liberation came for the antifascists from 19 countries of Europe who the Nazi regime had imprisoned here in the Brandenburg-Goerden prison. It was a moving moment when the first tank of the Red Army arrived at the prison gate. It and the approaching Red Army advance troops were a symbol of the victory of the USSR and its close allies in the anti-Hitler coalition over fascism.

We know that the hour of liberation, the hour of the smashing of Hitlerite fascism was not welcome news for everyone. As underlined by the discussion surrounding 8 May and the SS meetings in the FRG, this is still not the case everywhere today. However, the peoples will remember forever that the victory of the Red Army and its allied armies in the anti-Hitler coalition saved mankind from barbarism. It also liberated the German people.

Communists, Social Democrats, Christians, people of different backgrounds and denominations fought jointly to smash Nazi tyranny and to secure a future of peace, freedom, and human dignity. Many of them were tortured, beaten to death, and executed in the prime of their lives.

We remember with deep respect the over 2,000 antifascists who sacrificed their lives in Brandenburg-Goerden under the guillotine of the fascists executioners. Always remembered will be the Communists Anton Saefkow, Theodor Neubauer, Robert Uhrig, Werner Seelenbinder, Willi Saenger and Bernhard Baestlein, who were executed by the Nazi thugs. We remember courageous antifascists such as Max Sievers, the social democrat and former chairman of the freidenkerverband (free-thinkers association), such upright clergymen as Dr Max Josef Metzger and Dr Alfons Wachsmann, who together with other Catholic priests were beheaded. We remember the heroic fighters of the Soviet Army who were murdered here and the people from many European countries who were executed in Brandenburg-Goerden.

We will always cherish their memory and see their sacrifice as our obligation. Then, as today, the oath is: Never again fascism, never again war. We will continue to do everything to ensure that peace is preserved for us, for our children and children's children, to ensure that socialism will prosper and flourish for the benefit of the people.

The victory over Hitler fascism was of historic world importance. The USSR, under the leadership of the CPSU, attained with the unprecedented heroism of its sons and daughters in the Red Army the most outstanding acheivement. At the decisive front of World War II it repelled the aggressor, who had covered the whole of Europe with murder and fire, and increasingly sealed its humiliating defeat.

Twenty million Soviet people were killed. We bow our heads in deep respect to their memory. Our commemoration includes at the same time their fellow fighters in the anti-Hitler coalition fellow fighters from the PPR, the SFRY, Greece, Italy, the United States, Britain, France, Denmark and Norway who at the various fronts gave their lives in liberating mankind from the brown pest.

If Herr Dregger, at present head of the CDU/CSU Bundestag group, feels impelled to condemn 53 U.S. senators because they continue to consider the SS a criminal organization, as noted in the Nuremberg trial, then he only shows the direction in which he wishes to push the FRG. We, who fought actively in the ranks of the German and international resistance, bow our heads before the heroes of the anti-Hitler coalition, for they cleared the way for mankind's peaceful and happy future.

Without 8 May 1945, the world today would not be what it is. The victory over Hitler fascism launched those changes through which socialism developed into a world system, which gave powerful impulses to the national and social liberation of the peoples and which burst the colonial chains. In this way, freedom, democracy, and human dignity, which the Nazi regime had trampled underfoot, gained firm positions in many continents. Despite all resistance, progress and mankind's freedom will emerge victorious.

Our country, too, was able to embark on a new path 40 years ago, which led to the founding of the GDR, the first socialist state of workers and peasants on German soil. Through our Republic, its prosperity, and its growth in the center of Europe, the world has become richer by one hope. The GDR is the greatest achievemnt in the history of the revolutionary German workers' movement. Here a break was made with the fateful reactionary past of imperialism and militarism. The GDR represents the ideals of the antifascist struggle. For the GDR, peace is the highest principle in politics, and everyone in the world can rest assured that never again will war emanate from this new, socialist Germany.

What we have so far achieved in the GDR, what we are doing today and are planning for tomorrow has its reliable support in our fraternal alliance with the USSR, in our eternal friendship. As a firm component part of the socialist community our country meets its responsibility also in a wider sense. It is a stable cornerstone of socialism and peace in Europe. In this way the GDR has gained international respect and recognition and works as an equal member of the international family in solving the urgent problems of the present day.

World War II was the most terrible catastrophe in mankind's history. Its most important lesson has been to prevent a new war, to fight against it before arms take over. In this nuclear age this has become a question of survival for mankind, a question of to be or not to be. Peoples must not be plunged into a nuclear inferno; our planet must not be turned into a radioactive wasteland. Heaven must not be allowed to become the forecourt to hell. For this we work wholeheartedly. We will, at all times, do everything and leave no stone unturned in order to eradicate the danger which threatens the world with a nuclear arms race.

Two days ago the veterans of the Great Patriotic War and war participants from the United States, with great international participation, held a moving demonstration in Torgau, the location of the historic meeting 40 years ago. They renewed their oath, taken at the time at the River Elbe, to work wholeheartedly to ensure that the peoples, and especially those of the USSR and the United States, live in friendship and preserve peace for ever. This meeting is for us a reminder and an obligation.

The states of the anti-Hitler coalition, by acting together, across and beyond all obstacles, beat Hitler fascism, the deadly enemy of the peoples. Today, the objective is to unite, to save peace for mankind and to create a worldwide coalition of reason and realism against the nuclear danger. Whatever the allegiance, whatever social system one may consider superior, whatever one's ideological and political views on other questions, all this must not be an obstacle to the sensible coexistence of states with differing social orders. In a nuclear war there would be neither victor nor vanquished. This realization must and will emerge, for the future of all the peoples is at stake.

World public opinion rightly expects much from the new Geneva negotiations which have begun between the USSR and the United States to end the nuclear arms race on earth and to prevent the militarization of space. Everyone who loves peace and seeks to thwart war is hoping for positive results which would help to limit, reduce, and finally abolish nuclear arms.

With the latest initiative of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, our friend and comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, the USSR has signalled goodwill and a willingness to work for practical measures. The Soviet proposals contain a great opportunity for all the peoples, a valuable impulse for the continuation of the negotiations in Geneva. As proposed by the USSR, all activities for the creation of space weapons must be halted now, strategic nuclear arms frozen, and the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe and the continuation of our countermeasures ended. The moratorium introduced unilaterally by the USSR expresses once again her firm resolve to clear a path for peace. This should not remain without a sensible reply pointing in the same direction.

Yesterday the Warsaw Pact states extended their 30-year-old alliance, proved in the service of peace and security, by further decades. It was not us, Comrade Gorbachev said, who caused the division of Europe and of the postwar world together with our friends. That was done by the founders of NATO. We will help to overcome the division of Europe.

Our coordinated foreign policy places the improvement of the international situation and disarmament steps, according to the principle of equality and mutual security, at the top of the list. Thus, the GDR, too, is helping to actively seek, on the path of international cooperation and dialogue, realistic solutions to the associated problems.

We celebrate the 40th anniversary of liberation with a view to the impending 11th SED Congress. In this way, memories of history, present-day activity, and plans for the future are impressively linked. In all this the legacy of the antifascist resistance fight, the legacy of those who gained the great victory over fascism, is alive.

Just as you, dear citizens of Brandenburg, turned April into a month of the highest achievements in order to meet and specifically exceed the national economic plan in order to provide our Republic with more steel, more industrial consumer goods, and more agricultural produce so are all the GDR's people guided by the will to strengthen socialism and thus peace. For this I should very much like to thank you and all citizens of our Republic, on behalf of our party Central Committee, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers, for the magnificent achievements you have attained in building socialism.

PRC CULTURE MINISTER ZHU CONCLUDES VISIT

Sees Dresden Art, Opera

AU261139 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Apr 85 p 4

[Text] Dresden (ADN) -- On Wednesday, Zhu Muzhi, PRC minister of culture, continued his visit to the GDR with a visit to Dresden. Accompanied by Kurt Loeffler, state secretary in the Ministry for Culture, Zhu Muzhi and the members of his delegation visited the famous art treasures of the Gruenes Gewoelbe and the Alte Meister Gallery. The Chinese minister of culture was informed about the fate of these treasures of world culture, which in May 40 years ago were preserved by the Soviet Army from certain destruction.

The guests then visited the Dresden Cultural Palace on the Altmarket. In the evening, they attended a performance of the opera "Cosi Fan Tutte" by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart in the Semper Opera House.

Visits Buchenwald

LD271459 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 2200 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] A Chinese delegation, under the leadership of Culture Minister Zhu Muzhi, today laid flowers at the Buchenwald national memorial. The members of the deputation bowed before the commemorative plaque to Ernst Thaelmann, who was murdered in 1944. Earlier, the minister and his entourage acquainted themselves with the lives and works of Goethe and Schiller.

Seen Off by Hoffmann

LD281406 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1346 GMT 28 Apr 85

[Text] Berlin, 28 Apr (ADN) -- A delegation under the leadership of Zhu Muzhi, the minister of culture of the PRC, ended its stay in the GDR on Sunday. The guests were seen off by Dr Hans-Joachim Hoffmann, the GDR minister of culture. Ma Xusheng, PRC ambassador to the GDR, was present. The delegation had visited cultural institutions in Berlin and in the GDR Bezirke of Dresden and Erfurt over the last few days and had acquainted themselves with the achievements of art and culture in the GDR.

DOHLUS RECEIVES MPLA'S NORBERTO DOS SANTOS

AU261225 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Apr 85 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Horst Dohlus, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, on 23 April received Norberto dos Santos, head of the Organization Department of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]-Labor Party Central Committee, for a friendly talk.

The sides paid tribute to the high level of mutual relations between the two parties that have been achieved on the basis of the 1981 agreement on cooperation between the SED and the MPLA-Labor Party signed by Erich Honecker and Jose Eduardo dos Santos. They underscored the usefulness of their exchange of opinions about tasks and experiences of the leadership activities of the two parties.

In view of the tense international situation, Horst Dohlus and Norberto dos Santos stressed the importance of Soviet-American negotiations on the entire complex of nuclear and space weapons. They expressed the determination of the SED and the MPLA-Labor Party, together with all progressive and peace-loving forces in the world, to actively strive for safeguarding peace, halting the arms race, eliminating regional hotbeds of war, and turning to constructive and equal cooperation between states on the basis of a new international economic order.

The sides condemned the crimes of the apartheid regime in South Africa against the black majority of the country and against other opponents of apartheid, as well as the regime's continuing policy of destabilizing independent African states in the region, especially Angola and Mozambique.

Horst Dohlus informed his guest about the multifaceted activities and high production achievements of the GDR working people in honor of the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and the German people's liberation, and in preparation for the 11th SED Congress. He affirmed that the GDR will continue to stand firmly at the side of the Angolan people in safeguarding their independence and national sovereignty as well as the progressive road of development that they have adopted. Norbert dos Santos informed his host about the Angolan people's struggle to implement the decisions of the first national conference and about the preparations for the Second MPLA-Labor Party Congress.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS CYPRIOT LEADERS

For Nicosia coverage of the visit to Cyprus by Deputy Foreign Minister Kurt Nier and his meetings with Cypriot leaders -- including President Spiros Kiprianou and Foreign Ministry Director General Andreas Mavrommatis -- see the Cyprus section of the 26 April Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

KADAR, DELEGATION RETURN FROM WARSAW MEETING

LD262121 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] The Hungarian party and government delegation, led by Janos Kadar, has arrived home from Warsaw. Here is a report by Geza Foldvari:

[Foldvari] Some minutes before 2200 tonight the aircraft of our party and government delegation, arriving from Warsaw, landed at Ferihegy Airport.

As we have reported, the delegation led by Janos Kadar, which left yesterday, took part in the highest-level meeting of the Warsaw Pact in the Polish capital, so that on the basis of the authorization of the Hungarian National Assembly, it should sign the extension of the Warsaw Pact, which is 30 years old, for a further 20 years. The members of the delegation were Premier Gyorgy Lazar, Matyas Szuros, Central Committee secretary; Peter Varkonyi, foreign minister, and Colonel General Istvan Olah, minister of defense.

Karoly Nemeth, MSZMP deputy general secretary; Istvan Horvath, Central Committee secretary; Lajos Czinege, Council of Ministers deputy chairman; and several members of the Central Committee and government, came out to the airport to receive them.

The Warsaw meeting again stressed that the Warsaw Pact is a defense organization, whose creation was forced by the danger threatening the European socialist countries, the founding of NATO by the Western powers. The basic treaty contains, and this was reaffirmed, that when NATO ceases to exist and when a collective European security system comes into being, the Warsaw Pact will also be disbanded. Presently, however, the realities of the international situation and the safeguarding of the socialist achievements prompt the states of our community to extend the Warsaw Pact in the interest of strengthening international security and world peace. A joint communique has been released on all this, by the way, by the highest-level party and state leaders who took part in the Warsaw meeting.

MILITARY OFFICER ON PACT'S RAISON D'ETRE

LD270450 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2020 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Commentary by Colonel (Peter Deak)]

[Text] Here is a commentary by Colonel (Peter Deak): As is known to our public, the competent bodies of the Warsaw Pact member-states have decided to extend the alliance. This is the second time such an extension has been agreed and it was for the same reason on both occasions. The political reasons have been defined quite clearly at several forums, including the 13th MSZMP Congress; therefore, I do not wish to dwell on this subject.

The military-political timeliness of the maintenance and extension of the alliance now, too, lies primarily in the historical events which preceded its formation. Let us note the defensive necessity that occurred 30 years ago. NATO was unilaterally established in 1949 following the Brussels Pact and under circumstances in which no military alliance opposing it existed in the world.

It was obviously created against the USSR, which was preoccupied with rebuilding, and against the socialist countries, which were choosing their road by that time. That alliance expanded in 1952 with the addition of two Mediterranean countries and preparation was made in 1955 for the FRG's membership, which by that time was rearmed and had an army of 500,000.

These actions led to such a cluster of military force in the center of Europe that for the socialist countries, alongside their declared political commitment for the maintenance of universal European peace, the unity of forces became a realistic defensive necessity and so did the development, in an organized framework, of these forces.

There was no alternative. However, at the time of founding, the act declared that the issue was to counterpose NATO's aggressive endeavours, which would almost automatically become unnecessary if NATO disbanded. The situation that forced the implementation of this step had not changed. Instead, NATO is making constant efforts for its expansion. Spain's membership in NATO is now on the agenda.

In addition to this, the NATO countries in recent years and at the current time, primarily at the imperialist American circles' initiative, are taking concrete military steps, in fact, a whole series of them. Military preparations are now noticeable throughout the capitalist world; primarily in Europe. A concentration of forces is being carried out by NATO. What facts prove this?

Deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles continues in some West Eurppean countries. So far approximately 80 cruise missiles have been deployed, 20 percent of them in Sicily. A significant part of the 54 Pershing II missiles already provides a battle-ready service and there is no sign of any intention, apart from technical problems, of halting the process. There is no sign of any realistic readiness whatsoever for compromise. Furthermore, based on the American model, although on a smaller scale, European NATO countries have also established rapid deployment intervention forces. They plan to maneuver these troops using combined transportation to any part of the world, thus declaring that NATO's sphere of interest now exceeds the Atlantic region. Parallel to all this, they endeavour to create conditions for the reception of military and air groups, which are increasing in number and which will fly in from America.

During the eighties military exercises have grown both in terms of the number of troops involved as well as regarding territiory and frequency. In 1984, 175 joint exercises were held in Europe. There was a period when the record number of troops reached 250,000 soldiers. These exercises took place in a 4,000 km zone. A program, known as the Rogers plan, in addition to increasing nuclear armament aims for a 4 percent or more annual spending increase by the European countries on their so-called conventional arsenals, and, what's more, they should spend this on a new generation of weapons based on electronic high technology. The military meneuver theories for the application of this are being feverishly prepared, for example by "Strike in Depth" or "Air-Land Tactics" and others.

In addition, it is well known how feverish the activity is with which the Reagan administration wants to forcefully extract more and more resources for increasingly newer strategic and "star wars" weapon systems.

One need not be a soldier to realize that an extension of the historical decision made 30 years ago is simply indispensable in such a situation. At the same time, we also can interpret this present decision as a countermeasure precisely because of the described factors. This, too, reflects this alliance's defensive character. We emphasize this very much.

Let us briefly look at what the military characteristics of this are. First, the unilateral reunciation of the first use of nuclear weapons is not merely a political declaration, although it also is an initiative inviting agreement and reaction; it also is an issue of military doctrine. Our principles of warfare and our practices adhere to this.

The alliance's defensive character is also reflected in its war-technological aspect, the character of its armaments. There are no expeditionary forces, aircraft carriers operating at great oceanic distances, or advance bases. Furthermore, neither are our armies' supply systems based upon the activity of our armed forces at a distance from the continent.

The fact that the development of the Warsaw Pact's home air defense system often gets priority also proves that our alliance is a defensive one, because this type of armed force is intended for the defense of air space, the population, and national treasures against hostile attacks. I believe these features will be characteristic of the Warsaw Pact's further development as well.

DECISION TO JOIN WORLD BANK INSTITUTIONS OUTLINED

AU251202 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 24 Apr 85 p 7

["I" - signed article: "Hungary Joins the IFC and IDA"]

[Text] The Presidential Council has decided in favor of Hungary's joining the International Finance Corporation, the IFC, and the International Development Association, the IDA. The two decisions referring to this were published in MAGYAR KOZLONY no 16 on 18 April.

According to decisions, nos 10/1985 and 11/1985 of the Presidential Council, in accordance with the basic document, the task of maintaining relations with the two organizations will devolve upon the Hungarian National Bank, the bank authorized to operate in the name of the Hungarian People's Republic. The two decisions became valid on the day of their publication.

The IDA was created in 1960 as one of the institutions of the World Bank; it provides credit to the least developed countries. Its loans are long-term, sometimes for 50 years, and the countries involved are granted them on an essentially interest-free basis. Up until 1981, IDA had provided 73 countries with approximately $24 billion.

The IFC was created in 1956, also as an institution of the World Bank. It was created with the aim of supporting the mother institution's program serving the economic development of the developing countries. While the World Bank provides credit in exchange for government guarantees, the IFC provides loans to the private sector under the prevailing conditions on the financial markets. At the time of its creation, 31 countries contributed the $100 million and the $78 million subscribed [lejegyzett] capital. At present, it has 125 members, and working capital of $650 million; the SFRY, PRC, and SRV are also among its members. The IFC loan term is 7-12 years; interest rates are pegged to the rate of the international money markets, but do not fluctuate during the loan. In hungary, possible partners of the IFC are cooperative sector economic units as well as private ventures and small businessmen.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL ON WORLD SITUATION

LD290210 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1700 GMT 28 Apr 85

[From "The Week" program: presenter Jonas Hajdu's interview with Foreign Ministry State Secretary Gyula Horn -- live]

[Text] [Hajdu] There are presently enough important consultations taking place for us to ask a competent political personality to share his knowledge and opinion with us. I now have the good fortune to greet here in the studio Gyula Horn, state secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. My first question is whether the world press' determination that the Soviet Union's activity and the style of this activity has quite significantly livened up or changed since Mikhail Gorbachev, the new CPSU general secretary, came into office is an accurate appraisal.

[Horn] I believe without a doubt that the dynamism of Soviet foreign policy has increased. However, it is related not to one person and not necessarily to the activity of one person, although undoubtedly the formulations, statements, and proposals of that country's number one leader have played a great role.

The increasing dynamism is basically related to two factors. The first is that the international situation is invariably very complex. Mikhail Gorbachev has said that the Soviet Union considers its most important task to be the preservation of world peace, and although a declaration is not enough for this, proposals, initiatives, and standpoints are necessary. The second point is that this year is rich in events affecting the entire world situation, particularly East-West relations. The standpoints must be stated at these events. It is necessary to take steps, propose, and initiate. This, practically speaking, is what indicates the high degree of activity of Soviet foreign policy.

[Hajdu] The first round of Soviet-American talks in Geneva concluded this week. Although the sides adhered to their agreement of not making anything public, generally well-informed commentators of the large news agencies are of the opinion that there was not much success in loosening up the atmosphere. What can you tell us about this?

[Horn] (?The course of the entire negotiations is not proceeding easily), insofar as I know the status of the Soviet-American relationship and it contradictions. That is, on the one hand, talks are taking place and furthermore, on the most important issue, arms limitation; however, on the other hand there invariably are fundamental differences in the two leading powers' stances. I believe a key issue continues to be that there should be talks on strategic and medium-range nuclear weapons, and on space armements alike, simultaneously, in their close interrelationship to one another.

If we view the events outside the negotiating chamber, then there is an indication that the Americans have not changed. In fact, they have come somewhat closer to the realization of the space armaments program. I do not know of an initiative, measure, or decision to reduce the pace of this. However, this fundamentally affects the issue of the strategic balance of forces and the future of the arms limitation talks from two viewpoints. The first is that space armaments are vainly referred to as a defensive device; practically, it is a program for dealing a first strike. However, the ability to deal a first strike means that the other side must implement appropriate counter measures.

Moreover, the space armaments program will not decrease the arms race, but on the contrary, will further intensify it because of the two options the Soviet Union would be confronted with, namely, embarking upon the realization of such a program themselves, or developing an offensive strategic arsenal to such an extent that it will force a new, very stepped-up, vigorously paced arms race, whose consequences will be very difficult to foresee.

[Hajdu] If, taking everything into account, it appears that the military tension has not decreased, then what is the chance of an initiative being taken to improve the atmosphere by the 35 signatory countries to the Helsinki Final Act concluded 10 years ago.

[Horn] The 10th anniversary should only deal with reasserting the validity of the principles incorporated in the Final Act and the realization of the recommendations contained therein. I believe that the endeavor for this is becoming increasingly mutual. This consultation should take place at a fairly high level. However, I will add that a whole series of events is expected this year that will provide opportunities for summit meetings. I have in mind, for example, the UN General Assembly jubilee session marking the 40th anniversary of that organization's establishment. This can also help improve the world situation and assist the realization of talks and dialogues that are indispensable for improving the world situation.

[Hajdu] Allow me to pose a question to you that is of direct relevance to Hungarian foreign policy. The premier of our eastern neighbor, Romania, was our guest last week. A communique was issued with regard to his talks. However, it is in the nature of things that not everything is clarified in such communiques. How successful were the talks?

[Horn] The talks were very successful. Their primary purpose was to review the state and development of relations. This is particualrly important for us in the case of a neighboring country. Our historical experiences, present conditions, and long-term objectives all unambiguously encourage us to turn our contacts with our neighbors, especially with those states whose social systems are identifical to ours, into lasting and ever more extensive relations. That is not a short-term but a lasting objective. The other very important point is to deal with contacts as a whole; in other words, they should embrace all walks of life. They should include political relations, economic cooperation, cultural contacts, the joint cultivation of the progressive traditions of the past, and I would also include here contacts between the two populations. That is particularly important in Hungarian-Romanian relations, together with all the other contacts. After all, it is common knowledge that a large number of people of Hungarian nationality live in Romania and people of Romanian nationality live in Hungary. These national minorities not only play a positive but also a stimulating part in the further development of the two countries' relations and the shaping of contacts. As this recent meeting between the two premiers has reaffirmed, we on the Hungarian side, have always endeavored to ensure that these relations become as all-embracing as possible and devoid of any trouble. In other words, we are striving to strengthen these contacts in every field of good-neighborly relations.

[Hajdu] Allow me to ask the usual concluding question: Taking everything into account, is the international situation today better or considerably worse than a year ago?

[Horn] I believe one can say the international situation is rather mixed at present. Some type of a process is underway but, as it is said, it is not quite the real thing.

A great deal has happened and, it is hoped, a lot more will happen in the coming months in the interests of improving the world situation. However difficult it may be, I believe there is some chance of success in the area of reducing military tension. That is very important for laying the foundations for and unfolding the whole process of detente. The further improvement of Soviet-American relations is very essential and will bring about a major step forward in the world situation. I consider it very significant that the USSR does not, for example, have any preconditions regarding a summit meeting. Naturally, for this to be achieved, all the sides concerned -- and in connection with one of the earlier questions, that means the United States -- must take steps forward. This is required to ensure that this year is better and less tense than last year.

[Hajdu] Thank you for the conversation.

CONTROL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE MARKET PRICES

LD271451 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] People's controllers are to investigate the fruit and vegetable market in order to work out proposals for enforcing more just prices. This, among other things, was decided by the Central People's Control Committee at its session today. The task of the investigators is to bring to light the reasons for the difference between the producers price and the price charged to consumers, and they are also looking into how the market supervision and price control decrees are complied with. The people's controllers are calling to account the activity of the directing organs, the processing enterprises, the market-hall and market inspectorates, and they are examining the work of the market directorates, as well as the wholesale and retail traders.

DECREE SETS DATE FOR PEOPLE'S JUDGES ELECTIONS

LD261838 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] Among our detailed reports, we first report on today's session of the Presidential Council. The Presidential Council has set the election of people's judges for the period between 1 June and 31 July 1985. Most recently, people's judges, who participate in law enforcement work in local, Budapest, county, labor, and military courts, were elected in 1980.

The people's judges of the local courts are nominated by the workers in enterprises, social organizations, and state institutions, while those of courts dealing with labor and juvenile criminal cases are nominated by trade union bodies. The nominations and the public meetings will be held from 15 May. The election of the people's judges will be concluded by 31 July.

The Presidential Council then, with a decree of legal force, regulated the official system of permits related to transport, and modified the legal provisions on railways and shipping.

FRG CITIZEN IMPLICATED IN SMUGGLING 'HUMAN CARGO'

LD262104 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] Smugglers of human cargo have been sentenced by the Pest Central District Court. An FRG citizen formed an organization 2 years ago which smuggled Romanian and Czechoslovak citizens into the FRG via Hungary.

The people who were smuggled across the border hidden in trucks were asked to pay DM5,000-10,000 per person. The smugglers occasionally sold technical goods, and goods from [word indistinct] too in Hungary. The court sentenced Herman Osman-Banner, a truck driver from the Netherlands, to 6 years' imprisonment, and his eight accomplices also received prison sentences. The sentences, with one exception, are subject to appeal.

BORBELY MEETS CUBA'S RAUL CASTRO IN HAVANA

For reportage on the activities of Sandor Borbely, MSZMP Central Committee member and commander of the Workers Militia including his meeting with Raul Castro, minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, see the Cuba section of the 29 April Latin America DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

BRIEFS

MSZMP OFFICIALS DIE -- Imre Takacs, MSZMP Central Control Committee and Fejer Megye party committee first secretary, has died at age 58 after a serious illness. Imre Takacs' funeral will take place at the Cemetery Road Cemetery in Dunaujvaros on Friday. [Summary] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 23 Apr 85 LD] Ferenc Revesz, retired director of the Budapest Szabo Ervin library and MSZMP Central Committee member, has died of a heart attack at age 73. The funeral will take place on Monday, at the Mezoe Imre Street Cemetery. [Excerpts] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 22 Apr 85 LD]

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH FRG -- Budapest, April 23 (MTI) -- The Hungary-FRG mixed Committee of Economic, Industrial and Technical Cooperation held its 8th session in Budapest April 22-23. The delegations led by Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Tibor Melega and Secretary of State for the Federal Ministry of Economy Otto Schlecht, reviewed the development of relations and established that bilateral trade had increased 10 per cent and reached a record amount of 4,800 million FRG mark. There are 332 cooperation agreements in effect between companies and such trade accounts for 14 per cent of export and 5 per cent of import. The mixed committee considered it desirable to intensify joint third marketing and promote the establishment of mixed companies, mainly based in Hungary. The federal secretary of state met Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai and Minister of Foreign Trade Peter Veress. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1727 GMT 23 Apr 85 LD]

MEETINGS WITH SOVIET LEADERS FOLLOW PACT TALKS

Jaruzelski-Gorbachev Communique

LD271542 Warsaw PAP in English 1410 GMT 27 Apr 85

["Communique After Friendly Meeting Between Wojciech Jaruzelski and Mikhail Gorbachev" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, April 26 -- A meeting was held here today between PUWP CC first secretary, Poland's Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski and CPSU CC General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev.

Leaders of both fraternal parties have reasserted the PUWP's and CPSU's unchanging policy of continued strengthening of friendship and deepening of all-round cooperation between the Polish People's Republic and the Soviet Union.

Both sides have expressed their determination to continue to guard the revolutionary gains, and, in close cooperation with other socialist states, to struggle for reduction of the international tension, and to do all they can to preserve peace and security on the European Continent and worldwide.

In connection with the above, the sides stressed the historic importance of the summit of top party and state officials of the Warsaw Treaty member states, which resolved to extend the period of validity of the treaty, which had been called to life as a political and defensive alliance of fraternal states.

The sides called attention to the vast importance of the 40th anniversary of the grand victory over fascism, and underlined that the experience of history should be a warning to those forces of reaction in the West, which, in revitalizing revanchist trends, seek to put to question the territorial and political realities in Europe formed as an outcome of World War II and in the process of the post-war development.

The participants in the meeting expressed satisfacion at the dynamic development and strengthening of the fraternal ties between the USSR and Poland, and pointed to the need for a consistent implementation of the "Long-Range Programme of Development of the Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation Until the Year 2000." Particular attention should go to those branches of production, which deterimine the progress of science and technology, and ensure swifter economic growth and, on the basis of this, higher living standards for the working people.

Wojciech Jaruzelski and Mikhail Gorbachev were unanimous in saying that it is necessary to continue to develop contacts between the party and state leaders of both countries and all-round cooperation in the social, scientific and cultural field.

The leaders of both fraternal parties exchanged information on the situation in Poland and the USSR, and on the tasks carried out by PUWP and CPSU. The Soviet side has reiterated its unchanging solidarity with the struggle of the Polish United Workers' Party and Poland's working people for full overcoming of the effects of the crisis, for stability, and for strengthening the position of socialism. The Polish side expressed thanks for the USSR's assistance and support, which to Poland have been a considerable contribution into the overcoming of her difficulties.

Wojciech Jaruzelski has invited Mikhail Gorbachev to make a friendly visit to Poland. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

The date for the visit will be agreed later.

The meeting between the leaders of the fraternal parties passed in the spirit of unity and cordial friendship.

Jaruzelski Sees Off Gorbachev

LD272101 Warsaw PAP in English 2017 GMT 27 Apr 85

[Text] Warsaw, April 27 -- The ceremony of bidding farewell to General Secretary of the CPSU CC Mikhail Gorbachev was held here today. The Soviet leader was bidden farewell by members of the supreme authorities of Poland with PUWP CC First Secretary, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski and President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski.

The ceremony took place in midday hours at the Okecie Airport which was bedecked with flags of the states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty. A banner in Polish and Russian read: "Long Live the Warsaw Treaty and Let It Strengthen." A military band played the national anthems of the Soviet Union and Poland. Mikhail Gorbachev and Wojciech Jaruzelski reviewed the guard of honour of the Polish Army.

Present at the ceremony were members of the PUWP CC Political Bureau and Secretariat: Tadeusz Czechowicz, Jozef Czyrek, Zofia Grzyb, Stanislaw Kalkus, Zbigniew Messner, Stefan Olszowski, Stanislaw Opalko, Tadeusz Porebski, Jerzy Romanik, Albin Siwak, Marian Wozniak, Stanislaw Bejger, Jan Glowczyk, Gen. Czeslaw Kiszczak, Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, Gen. Florian Siwicki, Marian Orzechowski, Henryk Bednarski, Zbigniew Michalek, and Waldemar Swirgon, as well as chairman of the PUWP Central Audit Commission Kazimierz Morawski.

Members of the Soviet delegation taking part in the meeting of leaders of the parties and states -- parties to the Warsaw Treaty, member of the CPSU CC's Political Bureau, First Deputy Chairman Andrey Gromyko and Secretary of the CPSU CC Konstantin Rusakov, left Warsaw together CPSU CC Secretary General Mikhail Gorbachev. Soviet Ambassador Aleksandr Aksenov took part in the ceremony of farewell.

Warsaw residents cordially and warmly bade farewell to Soviet guests. Many of them had fluttering paper flags with national colours of the USSR [words indistinct] hands. The leaders of the two countries reciprocated the gestures of friendship and regards and exchanged shakehands [as received] with many persons that arrived at the farewell ceremony. The Aeroflot special plane took off for Moscow.

Olszowski Meets With Gromyko

LD271909 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 27 Apr 85

[Text] Stefan Olszowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs, today had a meeting in Warsaw with Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs, who was in Poland in connection with the meeting of party and state leaders of the Warsaw Pact member-states. During the meeting views were exchanged on some international issues of mutual interest.

Boris Aristov and Henryk Jaroszek, deputy foreign ministers of the two states, took part in the meeting. Aleksandr Aksenov, the Soviet Union's ambassador to Poland, was present.

Czyrek Meets With Rusakov

LD271853 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 27 Apr 85

[Text] Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, has had a meeting with Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who was in Poland for the top-level meeting of party-state delegations of the Warsaw Pact member-states. The fraternal cooperation between the PZPR and the CPSU was highly assessed, and the directions of its further development were discussed at the meeting.

20,000 AT MASS FOR FATHERLAND; POLICE BAR WALESA

AU290645 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 0630 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Text] Warsaw -- Yesterday evening 20,000 of the faithful took part in a "Mass for the Fatherland" in Warsaw's St. Stanislas Church, a mass originated by Jerzy Popielusko. As Father Antoni Lewek emphasized in his sermon, Popielusko's murder by the Polish police was "the result of the historical confrontation between an atheist regime and the thousand-year-old Catholic Church in Poland". Lech Walesa was unable to attend the mass, as the authorities had forbidden him to leave Gdansk.

WEST INCITING CALLS FOR MAY DAY 'DISTURBANCES'

LD261518 Warsaw PAP in English 1430 GMT 26 Apr 85

["Against Worker's Tradition" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, April 26 -- RZECZPOSPOLITA daily carries a commentary titled as above. It says in part:

"The nearer the May Day, the louder voices from the underground, struggling through to call for disturbances, 'counter-parades', peace 'independent' manifestations. The weaker people's response to them, the stronger their amplification by the hostile, Polish-language propaganda from (foreign) radio stations. "This scenario has been regularly recurring each year, although, as time goes on, it comes across an increasingly cohesive wall of indifference and public aversion to the incessantly repeated, demagogic slogans.

"It is not difficult to perceive that this cyclic campaign, inspired by enemies of our system, draws its sources right from the old arsenal of rightist and reactionary forces which have always tried to disturb and break May-Day worker manifestations, using various means to this end -- from violence up to putting on the disguise of 'workers' genuine friends'. Activists of the underground do the same now."

"It does not matter that nobody is heeding those voices any more. It is enough if a group of professional, determined oppositionists appear in some place, if their solitary gestures -- with indifferent on-lookers in the background -- are caught by Western television (crews) to announce -- again through Western radio stations -- a 'great success', spontaneous parades, manifestations, etc. Only that hardly anybody at home is likely to be duped by those constantly repeated propaganda tricks.

"This propaganda -- emitted by the West -- is invariably needed by underground groups to show, just to the West, that they still exist, that one should invest in them.

With hardly anybody in this country convinced about that, there are those (in the West) who still need that to pursue a policy aimed against the socialist state. The weaker one's voice, the louder one must shout." "Just like it used to be, also now those voices will rebound from the worker, May-Day parade."

WALESA WILL FIGHT ABSENCE OF FREEDOM, JUSTICE

AU271819 Paris AFP in English 1810 GMT 27 Apr 85

[Text] Warsaw, April 27 (AFP) -- Lech Walesa, leader of the banned Solidarity trade union, pledged to fight "the absence of freedom and justice" in Poland and called for all Poles to "continue to fight for bread, justice and liberty," in a statement issued to Western press correspondents here today.

"Government officials promised to solve problems (after) imposing martial law December 13, 1981, but nothing has been done. Systematic reprisals followed instead," the Nobel Peace Prize winner wrote in his statement heralding May 1 demonstrations.

He denounced the jailing of prominent activists, saying "150 political prisoners are held for union activities, including Adam Michnik, Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, Bogdan Lis and Andrzej Gwiazda."

"On May first, people are not allowed to demonstrate. But the events in Poland show that we have no other (solution) than to pursue the battle to legalise Solidarity," Mr. Walesa said. "It is the duty of all Poles and union members to continue the fight." Solidarity has called for "counter demonstrations" May 1.

Last year, thousands of Poles followed Solidarity in the counter-demonstrations on the May 1 labor day holiday. About 700 were arrested, 113 injured by police, and 39 received jail sentences.

HISTORIAN WHO MET UK's HOWE LOSES ACADEMY JOB

AU281637 Paris AFP in English 1632 GMT 28 Apr 85

[Text] Warsaw, April 28 (AFP) -- Historian Bronislaw Geremek, a close collaborator of the banned Solidarity union's leader, Lech Walesa, has been fired without explanation from his post at the Polish Academy of Sciences, an informed source said here today.

The 35-year-old Professor Geremek, a mediaevalist of international repute, had worked in the academy's History Institute for 30 years. He received his letter of dismissal, which gave no reason for the decision, last Friday. Diplomatic circles suggested that his dismissal might be linked with a meeting he and four other Solidarity activists had here on April 12 with the visiting British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe.

Prof. Geremek, who left the Polish Communist Party after the Warsaw Pact intervention in Czechoslovakia in 1968, acted as an advisor in the Gdansk naval shipyard strikes of August 1980 that led to the birth of the Solidarity union. He continued as advisor to Mr. Walesa and after martial law was declared in December 1981 was interned for a year. He was arrested again in May 1983 after a secret meeting of Solidarity leaders and was freed three months later under an amnesty. Since his release, Prof. Geremek has regularly been refused a passport to travel abroad in connection with his studies.

OBODOWSKI ON R8 BILLION ANNUAL TRADE WITH USSR

AU261444 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 23 Apr 85 pp 1, 5

[Interview with Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski, joint chairman of the Polish-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation, by Tomasz Bartoszewicz: "Friendship and Partnership"; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Bartoszewicz: Mr Premier, we began economic cooperation with the USSR after the war under very difficult conditions, and our turnover did not even reach R100 million. Today we calculate this turnover in billions, for instance during the period 1970-80 alone turnover more than tripled from not quite R2.4 billion to almost R8 billion. What stimulated this development and what factors brought about these changes?

Obodowski: The trade turnover, which grew in time, illustrates the development and consolidation of mutual cooperation, implemented by means of increasingly mature and complex forms.

A further spur to the development of our turnover was provided by the development of specialization in production and joint production. While modernizing and developing our industrial potential in the sixties and seventies and still taking into account the possibilities posed by imports of USSR equipment for investment purposes and scientific-technological achievements, we undertook specialized production and joint production with the USSR on the basis of signed long-term technical and production programs. These agreements permitted optimum investment outlay for production premises, an improvement in the quality of products, and better work organization. In this way, Poland strengthened its position as a supplier to the USSR of shipping, railroad rolling stock, machine tools, and building and road-making equipment. Also, exports of machinery for the chemical, food, and textile industries, agriculture, telecommunications equipment, and electrical and electronics equipment developed. Dyes, cosmetics, and drugs became important objects of specialized production.

With such an offer, we found ourselves among the USSR's top trade partners, often satisfying its import needs to a considerable degree. On the other hand, however, the Soviet market has always been the main source of imports for our country.

Bartoszewicz: This leads us to the traditional question about the prospects of mutual cooperation, especially its role in seeking and implementing a development strategy for the country under the new conditions.

Obodowski: The next 5-year plan will be a period of balancing our mutual trade while it is steadily growing. The point of departure for defining the scale of imports during the next 5-year plan is the sum of R5.6 billion agreed on in this year's trade protocol. At the same time, imports -- amounting to R6.4 billion this year -- will rise by about 3 percent per year. This gives a picture of the scale of efforts to foster exports to the USSR, provided that mutual supplies are indeed balanced out from 1987 to 1988 as foreseen by us. Work by planning bodies on establishing the size of trade has entered its final stage, and we expect the final trade protocol to be signed no later than the fall. It follows from the decisions so far that the structure of supplies will not be very different from the structure during the present 5-year plan. Thus, Polish exports will consist primarily of products of the electrical machine industry and other processing industries, and the growth of these exports will be the source of our export dynamics. We expect that we will receive greater supplies from the USSR mainly in the traditionally largest group of commodities, in other words materials and fuels. There will also be a greater assortment of machines and equipment supplied by both sides, with better technical and economic specifications.

The subject matter contained in the trade plan adopted by the commission, of which I am joint chairman, is very broad and covers the following:

-- undertakings aimed at guaranteeing raw material and fuel supplies for development of our extraction and processing industries;

-- undertakings involving the introduction of modern and highly efficient technological processes and the production of machines, equipment, and materials;

-- undertakings aimed at reducing our technological dependence on the capitalist countries wherever this is possible and economically feasible;

-- undertakings involved in raising the technical standard and quality of present products and reducing materials consumption.

A separate group of topics involves priority and qualitatively new paths for our national economic development, such as the automation of production processes, computerization, and the introduction of microprocessors and biotechnology.

Yet another group of topics involves the joint construction of new and reconstruction of existing production premises, for example the reconstruction of 20 plants in our country, including those of fundamental importance for our economy.

Bartoszewicz: A new feature of Polish-Soviet economic cooperation is direct cooperation between enterprises in each country. This is particularly important for our economy because it permits the direct application of economic reform mechanisms to foreign trade. Do you think this form of cooperation has a future?

Obodowski: I agree that direct cooperation between enterprises permits implementation of the economic reform to be combined with the development of Polish-Soviet cooperation. This permits a decentralization of cooperation and the direct participation in this cooperation of producers from both sides.

Right now, over 80 of our production enterprises are undertaking direct cooperation with Soviet enterprises. This is being performed on the basis of agreements covering production matters and the exchange of documentation and experience. The sum of money allocated by the 1985 trade protocol to this direct cooperation is not large -- several million rubles -- but we believe this sum may be increased as this form of cooperation develops.

To end our discussions I would like to point out that another value of direct cooperation between enterprises from our countries is that it increases the spirit of cooperation in Polish-Soviet economic relations even more and allows working people to have a better insight into the shape of economic cooperation.

OPZZ CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT BENEFIT POLICIES

AU241720 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Apr 85 pp 1, 5

[Excerpts] PAP -- The 2-day 20 and 21 April meeting of the Council of the All-Polish Trade Union Accord [OPZZ], already the third such meeting, was devoted to an exchange of information and views on the next 5-year plan.

Alfred Miodowicz, chairman of the talks, pointed out that discussing these topics is of enormous importance for trade unions.

Doing so is important because it permits constructive talks with the government when consultations on the 1986-90 National Socioeconomic Plan are held.

On the first day of the talks, Stanislaw Gebala, minister of labor, wages, and social services, took part. He presented his ministry's current status and intentions. Speaking about wage policy, Minister Gebala spoke in favor of its stabilization, with the simultaneous elimination of the system of excessive concessions, subsidies, and preferences, except in the case of exports. A current modification of the wages principles is under discussion -- the ministry will present its proposals at the party economic conference scheduled for the second half of May in Pozan.

Minister Gebala also spoke at length on protecting the standard of living of work veterans and pensioners, of whom there will be about 1.1 million more during the next 5-year plan.

The present revaluation of pensions which comes into effect next year should, in the ministry's opinion, cause a more rapid growth of pensions than of nominal wages, and should lead to correct proportions between average pensions and average wages. Minister Gebala announced a rise in the threshold entitling one to higher family benefits. The situation of work veterans and children is the only social priority in the 5-year plan. In the government's opinion, no new benefits that are not directly connected with employment should be introduced.

This last problem has been the chief bone of contention during government-trade union talks on a new concept for collective work agreements. There are still many matters in this area which have not yet been settled, but, as one trade unionist said, let us not deceive ourselves. After all, the main point is benefits and the funds for increasing them. Trade unionists are exerting pressure to speed up work on a draft law on collective agreements, arguing that such a law would clean up today's wages mess both in branches of the economy and throughout the entire economy. However, the government is afraid that with the new agreements wages would begin to rise even more and that these wage rises would merely be connected with employment and not with work performance.

Another controversial matter is the draft law on factory social housing funds. This year enterprises will receive Z3.6 billion in aid in order to subsidize vacations for children. In the trade unionists' opinion, however, this does not make these funds commensurate with the needs of work forces and the costs of recreation.

On the second day of the talks, there was a clash between trade unionists' demands and economic reality. Deputy Premier Manfred Gorywoda, chairman of the Council of Ministers Planning Commission, presented the situation at the start of the next 5-year plan and the economic conditions accompanying it, as well as the variants of the plan.

The size of social problems coupled with the restricted economic growth possibilities means that this will be a 5-year period of very difficult choices. It will be necessary to renounce some needs in order to achieve priority goals. We are approaching this period with a smaller working time fund than in 1980, in addition to which this working time fund is being badly used to a considerable extent, production assets are rapidly aging, and the supply possibilities of materials have been reduced. Our debts will also affect the situation.

M. Gorywoda answered numerous questions from trade unionists who expressed doubt over the effectiveness of some economic policy solutions and questioned the correctness of some of the intentions that had been presented.

The trade unionists agreed that it would be a 5-year period of difficult economic and social choices, but these choices should be based not so much on an assessment of needs and desires as on the real possibilities of individual branches of the economy and enterprises. Questions were asked that can often be heard in factories. Why are subsidies out of the state budget constantly rising? Why is food allowed to be wasted? What is being done to reduce the growth of the bureaucracy?

Some issues were successfully settled, but on other issues the trade unionists clung to their stance. A protest was addressed to the Council of Ministers protesting its decision to adopt a directive on calculating pensions without asking for a trade union opinion. The OPZZ Council expressed concern over the fact that trade unions had not been included in the process of establishing acts which govern other important issues for working people.

The OPZZ Council adopted rules for action by and participation of trade union representatives in the supervisory councils of the Workers Vacation Fund and Social Insurance Office. It was decided to appoint a supervisory council for the Center of Trade Union Studies.

TRANSPORTATION AGREEMENT WITH PRC SIGNED

LD261344 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] A delegation of the Ministry of Transportation, led by Minister Janusz Kaminski, has concluded a visit to China. An agreement was signed on scientific, technical, and economic cooperation, technology exchanges, and civil aviation cooperation.

NEW FOREIGN CURRENCY EXCHANGE RATES FOR TOURISTS

LD260300 Warsaw PAP in English 1434 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Warsaw, April 25 -- According to the decision of the main tourist committee chairman, new rules on compulsory daily exchange quotas by foreign visitors to this country, to cover the expenses of their stay, will come into force as of this April 30.

The rates are as follows (basic rate, reduced rate, special rate): France -- 100 francs, 50 francs, 25 francs, FRG -- 36 DMarks, 16 DMarks, 8 DMarks; Sweden -- 100 Swedish kronor, 50 kronor, 25 kronor; U.S. 15 dollars, 7 dollars, 3.50 dollars; Great Britain -- 10 pounds, 4.40 pounds, 2.20 pounds; Italy -- 22,000 lire, 11,000 lire, 5,500 lire.

For those who live in Denmark, Iceland and Norway and those who hold those countries' citizenship, the rates are as for Swedish guests. For those who live in Ireland or hold its citizenship -- as for the British, for those who live in other countries in Europe or hold those countries' citizenship (including West Berlin) the rates are as for FRG citizens, and for persons who live in countries outside Europe the rates are as for the Americans.

Polish citizens who carry Polish consular passports enjoy special consular rates.

Obligatory daily foreign currency exchange quotas will be charged for the period of visa's validity including the day of arrival, but excluding the day of departure. During transit trips of 24 to 72 hours, foreign tourists will have to pay one-day quota.

ARMY HIGHER POLITICAL COUNCIL PLENUM MEETS

AU261652 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 Apr 85 p 5

[Excerpt] The plenary meeting between the Army's Higher Political Council and its activists took place on Wednesday, 24 April. The plenary meeting discussed the tasks incumbent on the party and the Union of Communist Youth bodies and organizations, in accordance with the decisions of the 13th RCP Congress and the directive of the supreme commander, in strengthening the combat capability of regular and large units and in implementing cadre policy aimed at stronger assertion of their role as political leaders in every field of military life and activity.

The plenary meeting proceedings were attended by Comrade Ion Coman, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, and by Colonel General Constantin Olteanu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of national defense.

In a spirit of high responsibility and patriotic pride, the participants in the plenary meeting expressed, on this occasion too, their complete adherence to the political event of historical importance by which the country's legislative forum for the fourth time proclaimed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu president of the SR of Romania and supreme commander of our Armed Forces.

In an atmosphere of strong enthusiasm, the participants addressed a cable to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the SR of Romania and supreme commander of the Armed Forces.

AGERPRES VIEWS DASCALESCU VISIT TO HUNGARY

AU260842 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1959 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 25/4/1985 -- The new Romanian-Hungarian meeting and talks between the two countries' heads of government occasioned by the visit paid to Hungary by the Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu was part of the generous and fruitful bilateral dialogue which ensures a positive course to the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples.

The Romanian public opinion expresses satisfaction at the productive talks conducted and the belief that their results will contribute to the further development of the Romanian-Hungarian friendship and collaboration, which accords with the two peoples' wish and interests and makes a contribution to the promotion of the cause of socialism, international peace and collaboration. These relations -- stimulated by the talks and understandings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Janos Kadar -- are based on the principles written down in the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance renewed in 1972.

During the interview between the General Secretary of the HSWP and the Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu, the guest underscored the special attention given by the Romanian party and state leadership, by President Nicolae Ceausescu personally, to the development and deepening of the relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the RCP and the HSWP, between Romania and Hungary in the spirit of mutual esteem and confidence. Stress was laid on the possibilities and joint wish to further dynamize these relations.

The visit and the talks showed that the two countries paid special attention to the Romanian-Hungarian economic and technico-scientific cooperation on mutually advantageous terms, to the expansion of cooperation in production, to a better capitalization of the national economies' potentials and of the advantages of the two countries' geographic proximity, as well as to the expansion of cooperation in science, culture, and education, apt to contribute to the cultivation of the progressive and revolutionary traditions of the two peoples, to the consolidation of the Romanian-Hungarian friendship.

An aide-memoire on the measures for the development of production specialization and cooperation and of trade exchanges and the finalization, in the period ahead, of a protocol on the coordination of next five-year plans, of a long-term programme on the development of economic and technico-scientific cooperation and of a trade agreement over 1986-1990 provide premises for a dynamic evolution of the Romanian-Hungarian relations. As a matter of fact, the two heads of government underlined their countries' interest in cooperating to manufacture road transport means, machine-tools, electronic equipment, computer technology and in metallurgy, chemistry and AO.

The Romanian premier's visit to Hungary was an occasion to exchange views on major international issues. Romania's consistent stance on the development of relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation with all the socialist countries, with the neighbour states first of all, was reiterated with emphasis on the Romanian state's action within the CMEA for the implementation of the accords reached at the economic summit and for a stronger cooperation among Warsaw Treaty states in the struggle for peace, the cessation of the arms race, nuclear first and foremost, for disarmament, security and detente in Europe and the world over.

CEAUSESCU RETURNS FROM WARSAW PACT SUMMIT

AU261950 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1942 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 26/4/1985 -- RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, returned to Bucharest on April 26 in the evening from Poland where he participated in a summit meeting of the party and state leaders of the countries member [as received] in the Warsaw Treaty.

Nicolae Ceausescu was accompanied by Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, prime minister, Colonel-General Constantin Olteanu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of national defence, Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs.

On arrival the RCP and Romanian state leader was welcomed by full and alternate members of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, secretaries of the Central Committee, members of the CC of the RCP, the State Council and the government, representatives of central institutions, mass and public organizations and generals.

SUNDIC COMMENTS ON WARSAW PACT MEETING

LD271552 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 27 Apr 85

[Text] The meeting of the leaders of East European countries, at which the validity of the Warsaw Pact has been extended for another 20 years, was characterized by a pronounced unity of the member-states and an appeal to the West to accept the new Soviet initiatives directed at relaxing both international and inter-bloc tension. Milika Sundic comments:

As was just announced, the leaders of the seven Warsaw Pact member-states have extended for another 20 years the validity of this military alliance formed on 14 May 1955. The statement issued after the Warsaw meeting says that the countries that participated will continue to support comprehensive and mutually advantageous cooperation with all countries, which also implies cooperation with the NATO member-states. NATO has been informed that the countries of the socialist camp have never favored dividing Europe and the world into rival military blocs, and are therefore proposing that both military alliances be simultaneously dismantled. Proposals of this kind are nothing new. The conditions for the simultaneous dismantling of both the Warsaw and the Atlantic pacts have never existed nor do they exist now. It could even be said that nobody either in the West or East wants it.

The present state of relations between the two military alliances and between the two superpowers in particular is such that in no way can the policy of blocs be abandoned, because ever since NATO and the Warsaw Pact were founded, this policy was a dominant factor not only in their relations with each other, but in their behavior on the international scene. It is a part of reality that will be with us for a long time, even if there is some improvement in the state of relations between the East and the West.

The East European allies voiced their full support for Mikhail Gorbachev's latest initiatives, particularly for those relating to the problems of reducing and limiting nuclear missiles and the demilitarization of space. It was practically left to the Soviet Union alone to decide how far it should go in its relations with the United States, including a possible meeting with President Reagan. Moscow is also given carte blanche to conduct, on behalf of the entire alliance, the negotiations on disarmament, including a moratorium on the further deployment of intermediate operative-tactical missiles in the GDR and Czechoslovakia. Moscow recently adopted a decision to this effect and stated that it will be in effect until November of this year.

At that time, Moscow also appealed to the United States to do the same. But Washington rejected this idea, claiming that it would imply Washington's acceptance of Soviet superiority in the number of missiles in Europe.

Since the decision about extending the Warsaw Pact was adopted beforehand -- all member-countries agreed on it while Chernenko was alive -- the question of whether there had been any differences over this before the seven pact member-countries leaders met in Warsaw remains unanswered. It also remains unclear if any reference to Albania was made, the country which left the Warsaw Pact in 1968, following the intervention in Czechoslovakia. The official statement gives no indication about either of these two issues, and so it seems that the Warsaw meeting was convened with only two objectives in mind: to extend the validity of the military alliance for another 20 years, and to convince the rival NATO camp that the countries of the socialist bloc are interested in relaxing international and interbloc tension but will continue to strengthen the ideological, international and military togetherness of the Warsaw Pact member-countries.

REPUBLICS, PROVINCES CHAMBER MEETS ON ECONOMICS

Discusses USSR Cooperation

LD261455 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1430 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] Belgrade, April 26 (TANJUG) -- Trade between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union in the period between 1985 and 1990 should annually grow at the rate of some 5-6 per cent, the two countries economic planners and foreign trade experts assess on the basis of consultations and preparations of a long-term agreement on economic cooperation for the next five year period. Expectations are that the agreement will be signed at the end of the year.

At a meeting today of the Yugoslav economic chamber section for the Soviet Union it was noted that the doubling of trade volume in the last two five-year periods should logically be followed by a certain slow-down, with a greater importance attached to quality of goods, prices and delivery deadlines.

In the period between 1981 and the end of 1984 Yugoslav-Soviet trade totalled 25.4 billion dollars. Trade in 1985 is planned to reach 7 billion dollars. In view of the fact that the trade in the first three months this year rose to one billion 100 million dollars, expectations are that the plan for this year will be fulfilled, as well as the five-year plan envisaging the trade value of 32 billion dollars.

Major commodities in the Yugoslav-Soviet trade in the next five-year period will be raw materials, machine building, electrical machine building, agricultural industry, chemicals and pharmaceuticals industry and non-ferrous metallurgy products.

Discusses Development Issues

LD261735 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0934 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 26 Apr (TANJUG) -- The Chamber of Republics and Provinces of the Yugoslav Assembly (with Milivoje Stijovic in the chair) today adopted conclusions on the possibilities and frameworks for developing the production of raw materials and reproduction materials in line with the orientations stipulated in the long-term economic stabilization program. Before this, the working bodies of the chamber held meaningful debates on the possibility of substituting imports of significant raw materials, products, and equipment. It was stressed that developing the raw material complex and production of reproduction materials is lagging behind and that the need for greater reliance on domestic economic resources is necessary.

The chamber also adopted conclusions on developing transportation, also in line with the stabilization program. The delegates adopted changes in the decision on the goals and tasks of joint money issuing and money policy. These changes ensure a real rate of interest to citizens' savings and the economy's deposits of over 3 months. The first coordination of interest rates will be carried out in May this year.

Today the Chamber of Republics and Provinces adopted the decision on issuing minted money of 20, 50 and 100 dinars, as well as the decision on the obligations of the republics and provinces to Montenegro in 1985.

At the beginning of the session, the delegates paid tribute with a minute's silence to Pavl Jovicevic, the recently deceased revolutionary and member of the Council of the Federation.

On the basis of the report from its planning committee, the chamber adopted conclusions which refer to the concept of developing transport in line with the orientations of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program. The delegates first endorsed the assessments submitted by Luka Reljic, the representative from that working body. He recalled among other things that the decelerated development of transportation and communications is increasingly becoming a restrictive factor on further developing the economy and the country as a whole.

The conclusions demand primarily that this problem be thoroughly examined and that the realization of the plans so far be critically analyzed, both from the view of their reality and from the aspect of the influence of subjective factors on their implementation. In endorsing the concept of development in which priority should be given to railway, river and sea transportation, and integral transportation, the chamber laid particular emphasis on the need to examine in more precise terms the possibilities for implementing what has been planned.

Next, Dr Slobodan Stanojevic, deputy governor of the National Bank of Yugoslavia, informed the delegates on how the foreign exchange reserves of the National Bank of Yugoslavia are managed. The National Bank of Yugoslavia has at its disposal two-thirds of the country's foreign exchange reserves, while business banks freely dispose of one-third.

Our foreign exchange reserves, Dr Stanojevic said, are set as a necessary level of foreign exchange for 2-month payments abroad. We believe that this level ensures sufficient liquidity and security for the country for payments abroad and provides a favorable commercial standing for our country in international payments. However, in the past 3 years, this level has been ensured only with difficulty. Furthermore, the situation in the world on the money and capital market has exerted an unfavorable influence on the inflow of foreign exchange. Nevertheless, after 1976 -- in 1984 -- we had a positive balance of payments that resulted in an increase in foreign exchange reserves of over $500 million. There is no need to stress how important it is for us to maintain such a tendency, Stanojevic said.

The chamber adopted the report on the handling of foreign exchange reserves of the National Bank of Yugoslavia thus far, with the conclusions proposed by the Committee for Economic Relations with other countries.

The delegates then adopted the law ratifying the agreement between the Federal Executive Council and the USSR Government approving credits for the partial financing of the second phase of the Smederevo metallurgical combine.

REPORT SHOWS RISING PRODUCTION, FALLING INCOMES

AU242052 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Apr 85 p 1

[Dj. Kesic report]

[Summary] The Federal Secretariat for Market and General Economic Affairs has submitted to the delegates of the SFRY Assembly a report on the economy in the first quarter of 1985. According to the report, the physical volume of industrial production in March was 4.1 percent higher than in March 1984, and 12.8 percent higher than in February 1985. Production of crude oil and gas increased 10.0 percent, of oil products 22.5 percent, iron ore 16.1 percent, iron and steel 8.8 percent, and timber 12.5 percent.

Stocks of industrial goods decreased 1.3 percent and consumer goods 6.2 percent. Coal production increased 2.3 percent in the first quarter of 1985, but is 6.9 percent below the plan.

Electricity generation in March and in the beginning of April increased "from 8 to 15 percent." In the January-March period, 2.5 million tons of crude oil were imported and about 960,000 tons produced at home.

"The overall deficit of the balance of payments on the current account in the first quarter of the year amounted to $339 million, which is $264 million more than in the same period of 1984. The balance with the convertible currencies region moved from a $42 million surplus in the first quarter on 1984 to a $222 million deficit in the first quarter of this year, while accounts with the clearing region remained at last year's level: a deficit of $117 million. In the first quarter of this year, a credit of $208 million was used, and $300 million of loan commitments which had fallen were paid off. The short-term debt of the country was reduced in the first quarter by $211 million, and foreign exchange reserves decreased by $284 million."

The convertible currency debt of the country at the end of 1984 amounted to $18,821,000,000, of which $17,776,000,000 was medium-term and long-term debt, and $1,045,000,000 short-term debt.

"The fall in the standard of living and in overall personal consumption by the people continues. It is true that personal incomes in the first 2 months of this year increased nominally by 57.5 percent over the same months last year, but because of a higher cost of living, they in fact fell 3.5 percent per capita. At the end of February 1985, average monthly personal income amounted to 29,850 dinars.

"The report stresses that such a fall in the standard of living (including its duration) has not been registered since the war. Pensioners, students, and social assistance beneficiaries are in a particularly unenviable situation. In 1984, 1.9 million Yugoslavs received pensions, and the average received was 13,000 dinars." Pensions are expected to increase about 55 percent this year, but the increase will again be a year later.

BABAN CONTINUES EEC TALKS IN BRUSSELS

Stresses Transportation Links

AU260715 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Apr 85 p 7

[Text] Brussels, 23 Apr (TANJUG) -- The existing conditions for broader cooperation between Yugoslavia and the EEC in the field of transportation should be even more directly placed in service to support our country in implementing its stabilization plans, whose ultimate aim is the country's much fuller inclusion in the international division of labor. This, in a nutshell, is the conclusion of the talks Dr Ljubomir Baban, member of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], had with Stanley Davis, member of the European commission in charge of transportation, forestry, nuclear energy (from the safety aspect), and environment.

As is known, Baban insisted in these talks on a broader inclusion of the EC in the financing of infrastructure projects in Yugoslav transportation, which would be of mutual benefit. He pointed out the strategically important place of the SFRY not only as the shortest link between the other community members and Greece, but also as the line of communication leading to the Middle East. This means that there would be mutual harm if it remained a bottleneck.

In the talks, it is added, Baban mentioned a peculiar boycott of some of our ports in freight transportation from the Mediterranean to EC member-countries. In this connection, he obtained an assurance from Stanley Davis that he will broach this problem, which has existed for some time, in the respective bodies of the EC.

The anti-dumping procedures against Yugoslav exporters in the EC, which have become more frequent, were also discussed in Brussels.

Discusses Trade

AU271959 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Apr 85 p 2

{Text} Brussels, 25 Apr {TANJUG} -- "In the course of the 2-day talks, which were very [illegible] ones that are open, and we reached agreement to a large extent. Now, however, it remains that these arguments, which we particularly insisted on, be realized."

This was stated to Yugoslav reporters by Ljubomir Baban, FEC member, on concluding his visit to the seat of the EC, with whose highest officials he exchanged views on further directions of economic relations between our country and the EC, particularly in the context of the forthcoming meeting of the Mixed Council at ministerial level. Beban left for Belgrade today.

According to Baban, the talks in Brussels pointed out, above all, the need for even greater support by the EC to the SFRY, whose present economic course was supported and whose results in this field so far were favorably assessed. Stressing that in the meetings with Narjes, vice president of the commission, and Commissioners Cheysson and Davis and others mutual trade and financial cooperation were primarily discussed, Baban said:

"We again expressed our concern to the interlocutors because of the possible consequences of the entry of Spain and Portugal into the community, because our production in some sectors is identical, but these countries will have priority as community members. However," he added, "we have received assurances that fears are unnecessary because the market for us will increase. It is thus said that the experience with the admission of Greece will not be repeated."

VOJVODINA LC PRESIDIUM VIEWS IDEOLOGICAL TRENDS

LD261232 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1112 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Apr (TANJUG) -- The participants in today's session of the Serbia LC Central Committee were given beforehand the comments and proposals that the Vojvodina Provincial LC Committee Presidium made to the earlier published proposed attitudes and conclusions on the ideological trends in society. The Vojvodina LC Presidium is said to have discussed the proposed attitudes at its session on 19th April.

The Vojvodina Provincial LC Committee Presidium noted that some very significant spheres of the LC's ideological struggle have been omitted from the proposed attitudes. The central ideopolitical points of departure of the LC's struggle for self-managing production relations as laid down by the Constitution and the Law on Associated Labor are not clearly designated.

The presidium therefore proposes, among other things, that the following should be added to the attitudes: "Only with the implementation of socialist self-managing relations, of the constitutional position and role of the socialist republics and provinces, and with the consistent application, complementing, and developing of the economic and political system can the present economic crisis be successfully overcome, bureaucratic and etatist-technocratic resistance be broken down, the economic and social development of our socialist self-managing federal community and the further consolidation of its self-managing integration on stable economic and social foundations be ensured."

The next comment refers to the fact that the delegate system, for example, is not mentioned; it (?points to) the basic issues of the ideopolitical system of the LC's activity regarding the delegate system, and also provides relevant suggestions to supplement the proposed attitudes for the session of the Serbia LC Central Committee.

There is the assessment that the attitudes, apart from the most generalized formulations on ideological issues in connection with relations in the federation and the further development [words indistinct] do not contain fundamental ideological problems in this sphere nor the Serbia LC's attitude and its contribution to the ideological struggle in this sphere. In connection with the formulation "critical clarity toward autonomy-mongering" as an assessment contained in the proposed attitudes, the Vojvodina LC Central Committee Presidium demands that an answer be given to a series of questions, of which the first and foremost is: Who has adopted such an assessment, when and where, and on the basis of what? What does it mean, and what are the contents and forms of the phenomenon referred to, and others?

Regarding the attitudes referring to nationalism, in the view of the Vojvodina LC Committee Presidium, the anticommunist and nationalistic activity by Dobrica Cosic, Antonije Isakovic, and other individuals must clearly be condemned, as well as nationalism in the theater arts and historiography, and responsibility for the attempt to publish the works of Slobodan Jovanovic must be established.

The document also contains proposals for a change in the text of the proposed attitudes that the Vojvodina Provincial LC Committee Presidium, as is explicitly stated, particularly advocates. The following formulation is, among other things, proposed: "Organized forces of society must work for consistent implementation of unity and self-managing fellowship in the SR of Serbia on constitutional foundations and for the implementation of the constitutional position, rights, and responsibilities of autonomous provinces with clear awareness that both of these dimensions of relations in the SR of Serbia have equal significance for the policy of equality of the nations and nationalities in the province, the republic, and the federation. The Serbia LC Central Committee and the Vojvodina Provincial LC Committee and the Kosovc Provincial LC Committee bear particular responsibility for implementation of the constitutional position of the SR of Serbia and of the autonomous provinces, which are constitutive elements of the Yugoslav federation and which are within the structure of the SR of Serbia."

The following attitude is also suggested: "For full affirmation of the autonomy of the provinces and for strengthening unity and self-managing fellowship in the republic, it is of fundamental significance that there should be a parting of the ways with all reactionary views and concepts, be they unitarist, centralist, or separatist, as well as with all attempts to implement relations in the SR of Serbia contrary to the Constitution, be it at the expense of unity and self-managing fellowship in the republic or at the expense of the constitutional position of the autonomous provinces."

VARAZDIN COURT SENTENCES 'TERRORISTS,' HELPERS

LD262321 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 1445 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] Varazdin, 26 Apr (TANJUG) -- The trial of a group of terrorists and their helpers ended before the Grand Council of the Varazdin District Court today when the court pronounced their sentences.

The main defendant, Stjepan Deglin, 40, from Visoko in the municipality of Novi Marof, a dental technician employed in Stuttgart, was sentenced to 20 years imprisonment and confiscation of property.

Danijel Matijasec, 24, from Visoko, unemployed laborer, was sentenced to 7 years' imprisonment. Gabrijel Bunta, 42, from Visoko near Novi Marof, a bricklayer temporarily employed in the FRG, and Stjepan Rep, 23, a machinist from Zagreb, were sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment each. Bozidar Deglin, 30, from Kracevac in the municipality of Novi Marof, was sentenced to 4 and Ivan Tuksa, 30, also from Kracevac, 3 years' imprisonment each. Stjepan Deglin, son of Josip, 57, farmer from Visoko, was given 2 years in prison. Verica Fickolec, 25, housewife from Visoko; Ljudevit Tuksa, 33, farmer from Visoko; and Marija Razum, 32, economist from Zagreb, received 9 months each.

Explaining the sentence, Alijzije Simon, president of the council, mentioned the numerous criminal acts which the main defendant Stjepan Deglin, Jr committed between 1981 and his arrest on 21 August 1984. They included the smuggling of arms and ammunition into the country from abroad, terrorism, conspiring to commit hostile activities and endangering the territorial integrity of the SFRY. He was closely connected with Ustasha emigre organizations in the FRG -- the Croat Liberation Movement, The Croat National Council, and the Movement for Croatian Statehood, and was one of the officials of Croatian Militant Society, a secret terrorist organization in which he was charged with propaganda and subversion in the SFRY.

He admitted that these organizations' aims were to separate the SR of Croatia from the SRFY and to turn it into an independent state based on the capitalist social order, and that during his activity in this sphere, he was most closely linked with Ustasha emigre organization leaders Ivica Sumaher, Milan (?Buskarin) codenamed Gagarin and others, and with Jaksa Kusan, editor of the Ustasha newspaper NOVA HRVATSKA published in London.

Deglin himself made explosive devices in his Stuttgart apartment and brought at least 42 bombs, an automatic rifle with 200 rounds of ammunition and a considerable quantity of other explosive material into the country. He was the leader and main organizer of terrorist and propaganda activities, created a network of collaborators based on the system of groups of three members, taught Ivo and Peter Tubanovic to handle explosive devices, and himself planted explosive devices in the NAMA store in Zagreb on 9 January 1982 and, in cooperation with Gabrijel Bunto, in Novigrad and Sibenik on 8 August the same year, while Ivo Tubanovic did the same in Vinkovci and Slavonski Brod in 1983. Fortunately, only two devices exploded in the latter two towns, but with no loss of life, while others failed to function, due to faulty construction.

Apart from this, Deglin also smuggled propaganda material from the FRG into our country in a secret compartment of his car -- books, leaflets and newspapers calling for action against our nations and the social order and even for the liquidation of representatives of the people's militia, the courts and our other high-ranking organizations.

Gabrijel Bunta took part with Deglin in the planting of explosive devices in Novigrad and Sibenik. Danijel Matijasec committed criminal acts of preparing terrorism and carrying out hostile propaganda and of receiving two explosive devices from Deglin, and together with Stjepan Rep he painted Ustasha slogans at the graveyard at Visoko near Novi Marof and received money from Deglin for the distribution of leaflets against our country.

As the main defendant's helpers, Matijasec, Rep, Bozidar Deglin and Ivan Tuksa organized people who shared their views into groups of three, and Bozidar Deglin tested an explosive device together with the main defendant in the woods near his village.

Stjepan Deglin Sr was given a typewriter and a duplicating machine by the main defendant for safekeeping, while Verica Fickolec, Ljudevit Tuksa and Marija Razum were aware of the explosive devices and helped the main defendant to hide them.

The 11th defendant, Darko Razum, who alone was allowed to defend himself in freedom, was acquitted of the charge that he was a helper of the others.

The judge ordered the immediate release of Stjepan Deglin, Verica Fickolec, Ljudevit Tuska and Marija Razum from prison, where they have been since August last year.

ASSEMBLIES, PRESIDENCIES GIVE ELECTION RESULTS

Montenegro Presidency

LD261738 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1314 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Summary] Titograd, 26 Apr (TANJUG) -- Dr Branislav Soskic was elected new president of the Presidency of the SR of Montenegro at today's session of the Presidency.

Bosnia-Hercegovina Presidency

LD270140 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2228 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Summary] Sarajevo, 26 Apr (TANJUG) -- Munir Mesihovic, hitherto member of the Presidency of the SR of Bosnia-Hercegovina, was elected president of this body at today's session.

Bosnia-Hercegovina Assembly

LD261723 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1102 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Summary] Sarajevo, 26 Apr (TANJUG) -- At the joint session of all three chambers of the Assembly of the SR of Bosnia-Hercegovina that was held today, delegates reelected Salko Oruc as the president of the assembly for a 1-year mandate. Zivko Babic was elected vice president of the assembly instead of Abdulah Mutapdzic, who was relieved of duty because he has recently been elected president of the Economic Chamber of the SR of Bosnia-Hercegovina. At a separate session, delegates elected Milenko Ostojic president of the Sociopolitical Chamber, Husein Murtic president of the Chamber of Associated Labor, and Ljubo Dragicevic president of the Chamber of Municipalities.

KOSOVO PRESIDENCY MEMBER MALICI DIES IN PRISTINA

LD271115 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1830 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Summary] Pristina, 26 Apr (TANJUG) -- Mehmet Malici, member of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, has died in Pristina after a short grave illness. Born in Prizren in 1918, Malici joined the progressive trade union movement in his early youth and the liberation movement and the communist youth immediately after the occupation of the country. In the postwar period, he held numerous important offices in the province, including that of provincial secretary for internal affairs. The Presidency and the executive organs of the sociopolitical organizations of the province will hold a commemorative session tomorrow. The funeral will take place in Prizren tomorrow on 27 April]